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ANDEAN PACT COUNTRIES ISSUE 'PANAMA DECLARATION'

Warning on U.S. Tin Sale

PA021711 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1632 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Andean Pact countries sent a message to President Jimmy Carter warning him that his decision to sell strategic tin reserves jeopardizes Bolivia's economy and its democratic process. The presidents of Colombia, Venezuela, Boliva and Peru, along with Ecuador's foreign minister, made this statement in their "Panama declaration" today at the end of meetings they had been holding here since yesterday.

The dumping of 35,000 tons of strategic tin reserves will cause world market prices to drop considerably, thus harming Bolivia, the world's major producer.

Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze, along with other hemispheric leaders, participated in the ceremonies during which Panama celebrated the end of U.S. control over the Canal Zone yesterday, and he seized the opportunity to discuss the subject with his counterparts and convvey his concern to Vice President Walter Mondale. Mondale promised Guevara Arze to discuss the matter with Carter as soon as possible. The Bolivian president told ACAN-EFE: "Our previous experiences have always been negative, but Mondale's promise to discuss the matter seriously with President Carter seems interesting anyway." Guevara Arze returned home this morning.

Canal Zone Transition Hailed

PA021853 Panam City ACAN in Spanish 1723 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Andean Pact member countries announced today that Latin America will be observing the execution of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties "up to the final achievement of their objectives." This was stated by the presidents of Bolivia, Peru, Colombia and Venezuela and the Ecuadorean foreign minister upon signing the "Panama declaration" at the conclusion of a 3-day visit to this country to attend the ceremonies celebrating the beginning of the enforcement of those treaties.

The governments of these countries, all members of the Andean Pact, "welcomed the manner in which Panama and the United States have attained, on the basis of mutual acceptance, a cooperation agreement on the canal." The "Panama declaration" labels the treaties an "important step toward the full sovereignty of Panama over its territory, an agreement which confers the existence of justice as the groundwork for a fruitful and lasting peace on the continent."

Amazonian Cooperation Approved

PA030113 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1943 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The presidents of Venezuela, Peru, Colombia and Bolivia, together with the Ecuadorean foreign relations minister, recognized here today how important their cooperation with Brazil in the Amazonian development project is for the future of Latin America. In view of this, they commissioned Peruvian President Gen Francisco Morales Bermudez to make the contacts and to establish some relationship between Brazil and the Andean Pact during his official visit to Brazil.

Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru, the members of the Andean Pact, today signed here the "Panama declaration" in which they express this interest. With the exception of Ecuador, all these countries have borders with Brazil.

U.S. 'SHOW OF FORCE' IN CARIBBEAN 'CONTRADICTORY'

FY021956 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1735 GMT 2 Oct 79 FY

[From the "Hoy y Hoy section: "The Caribbean Force"]

[Text] The United States will immediately increase its war potential in the Caribbean Sea and in the future it will increase its forces in the area to prevent its interests, sovereignty and freedom from being harmed. This was announced by President Carter when he informed his country's people of the creation of a special surveillance corps designed especially for investigating Cuba with regard to the movement of Soviet forces that are training in the interior of that country.

The U.S. position, it is true, is very contradictory regarding this emergency because in the name of peace and a relaxation of the cold war it proceeds to put on a show of unusual force. And who knows whether this is opportune? Anyway, it is a question of a move within the alarming game proposed by the USSR when it sent troops to the Cuban redoubt.

On the other hand, Carter has assimilated this move with two of his recent lines: the creation of an army of occupation and the approval of SALT II, a very controversial issue in the Senate. This is the key point on which the demand for approval is based in order not to discourage the European allies.

Therefore, on the one hand there is a weakness which the Americans criticized and, on the other, a boast coupled with a demonstration of force that could very well come too late, taking into account the fact that Soviet strategy has been slowly strengthened in the Caribbean for some time now. Carter stressed: There is no cold war. But a tense peace places a sharp danger behind the back of the United States and before the world.

GENERAL MEMENDEZ MAY GET 90 DAYS DETENTION

FY021053 Paris AFP in Spanish 0359 GMT 2 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (AFP)--Military sources indicated tonight that Gen Luciano Menendez, who last Friday revolted against the head of the Argentine Army, Gen Roberto Viola, demanding his resignation, may be sentenced to 90 days of detention.

The same sources indicated that the resolution may be adopted at any time by the army commander, who would order Menendez' transfer from Cordoba to a military garrison where he will be kept under arrest. The same sources pointed out that the 90-day sanction would be carried out in a military unit in southern Argentina, outside the jurisdiction of the III Corps which General Menendez commanded until last Friday.

No official information has been released so far regarding possible sanctions against the rebel officer, but a provincial newspaper has already reported that Menendez may be sentenced to 30 days of detention.

'PHALANGE OF FAITH' PRAISES MENENDEZ AS 'PEACEMAKER'

FY030035 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1248 GMT 2 Oct 79 FY

[Text] Cordoba, 2 Oct (NA)--The "Phalange of Faith" group has stated its "gratitude for the anti-Marxist movement" carried out by Gen Luciano Menendez, commander of III Corps, whom they "consider to have earned himself a place in the history of this city as its peacemaker."

The group, with headquarters in Cordoba and headed by Jorge Flores Allende Jr., issued a communique adding that "not long ago the community of Cordoba was subversion's favorite area for stirring up convulsion and social chaos."

It adds that "the ill-fated days when depredation had no limit and terrorism operated with impunity still remain alive in our memories." "All that was overcome thanks to the unselfish sacrifice of the armed force's men, especially because of the firmness of a commander who performed his duties moved by patriotic purpose and in the best soldier style."

The text of the communique ends by stating that "Gen Menendez has earned himself a name in the history of this city as its peacemaker, a just title for someone who knew how to apply justice and impose order so good men may live without the threat of those who spread hate and violence as a system."

LAMBRUSCHINI STATEMENTS ON MENENDEZ, BEAGLE ISSUES

PY030109 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0101 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Ushuaia, 2 Oct (NA)--With reference to the army's internal crisis, Navy Commander in Chief Adm Armando Lambruschini has stated that "the navy has been respectful and has adopted a noninterventionist policy since it is an issue which concerns the army exclusively." This was the only statement the navy commander in chief made during a press conference held here yesterday regarding the case which involved Gen Luciano Menendez, who rebelled last Saturday and changed his attitude the next day.

During his meeting with journalists Lambruschini also talked about the Beagle issue and stated that "we are now beginning the third phase (of the negotiation) in which the countries will make their proposals seeking a reconciliation to overcome the current problem."

Lambruschini was asked about the "problem of the military occupation of the island" and was reminded that the Chilean foreign minister had stated that the conflict has to do with the ocean area only, that the island problem had already been solved. "I would say that the problem, at this moment, involves not only the ocean islands; it is not restricted to the ocean areas. That is not what was stated in the 8 Janaury document in Montevideo. The document signed on 8 January in Montevideo is the valid one for Argentina," Lambruschini stated. He ended by stating: "Therefore we do not agree with the Chilean position, and it is the armed forces duty to comply with the terms of the document signed on that date."

BALBIN DISCUSSES MENENDEZ, NATIONAL ISSUE

PY021657 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0037 GMT 1 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Mar del Plata, 30 Sep (NA)--Regarding the incident involving General Menendez, Radical Civic Union [UCR] President Ricardo Balbin said here today that "as an Argentine citizen and not as a politician, I can say that what happened did not do any good to the country or to the [political] process."

Balbin, who is visiting this city at the invitation of the Ricardo Rojo Political, Economic and Social Studies Center, where he delivered a speech, said that "I will not issue any opinion on that incident. I do not know the motives. We have to wait for some sort of explanation from the government."

He added: "At a time in which we are all calling for a solution for the country, for a dialog between civilians and the armed forces to achieve future stability, I believe this incident was not good, and I personally regret it because we were working to achieve the union of all sectors."

Moreover, the UCR leader stated: "This incident does not help at all to establish the unity of the armed forces despite the fact that neither the navy nor the air force was involved in it. Furthermore, the way the generals handled the Timerman case has been a cause of disagreement, but this has been extensively reported by the press. Even the president was about to resign."

About the possible existence of "two party lines" toward the government, Balbin stated that "there is no division, or even disagreement. There is a difference of behavior. The day there are no differences within radicalism, then we can say that the party's own democracy is dead."

Regarding the declaration issued by Justicialist Deolindo Felipe Bittel, which was disclosed at the time of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission (IHRC) visit, he said: "I do not like to discuss the activities of other parties because I do not like others to meddle in the decisions of the UCR." "But I would not be sincere if I did not say that the Justicialist declaration did not help because a lot has been said, and badly, about politics and politicians. I believe we have to give them back the traditional and natural prestige that they must have in a democracy. That declaration which I refused to assess, revives old antagonisms which should disappear, otherwise the country will not develop."

Regarding the attack perpetrated against Guillermo Klein, planning and economic coordination secretary, and his family, the UCR leader said that "we have categorically repudiated this incident. This was the first issue we discussed in last Friday's meeting. But I wish the government of the armed forces would not use these incidents as reasons or motives to establish the need for their presence in power forever."

About the UCR Party meeting held last Friday in Buenos Aires, Balbin said that it did not draft a declaration at any time. "It was analyzing studies being carried out by party commission," which, he said, "will not be included in any declaration."

PARANA FEDERAL JUDGE CLOSES BITTEL-IGLESIAS CASE

PY290351 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 28 Sep 79 p 11 PY

[Excerpt] Parana--The local federal judge, Jorge Augusto Enriquez, has closed the case that arose from the document submitted to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission by Peronist leaders Deolingo Felipe Bittel and Herminio Iglesias.

The judge had ordered court action to establish whether the charges made in that document regarding alleged violations of human rights and shortcomings in the administration of justice referred to any events which took place within the jurisdiction of the Parana Federal Court. The judge explained that since Bittel and Iglesias stated that they did not know whether these illegal actions had taken place in this city, he had decided to close the case.

BRIEFS

EXCHANGES WITH FRANCE--Paris, 20 Sep--After a 3-day meeting of the Argentine-French joint commission an agreement to intensify cultural, scientific and technical exchange during the next 2 years was signed. The document which was signed by Argentine Ambassador Tomas de Anchorena and deputy chief of the Cultural Exchange Department of the French Foreign Office, Francois Michel, deals specifically with the implementation of programs aimed at intensifying the teaching of French and Spanish in the two countries. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1447 GMT 20 Sep 79 PY]

SOVIET BRIGADE ISSUE HAS 'DAMAGED' CARTER ADMINISTRATION

PY030132 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Oct 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Hesitating Determination"]

[Text] No matter how great the expectations raised by the speech president Jimmy Carter is about to make on the presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba, nobody expects that it can in the least repair the damage his administration has suffered. On the one hand, he will not be able to produce any argument capable of justifying the new and resounding failure of the government's intelligence services, which belatedly and at the wrong time discovered the presence of Soviet troops. On the other hand, what the President has shown so far does not encourage the prediction that this time he will come up with the political firmness and mettle necessary to respond to the effrontery of the provocation.

Incidentally, the tone and the terms of the portion of the speech delivered to the UN General Assembly by the Soviet foreign minister referring to the problem are a clear sign of the low point to which the prestige of the U.S. President has dropped. Andrey Gromyko resorted again to the style and reasoning employed by Soviet representatives during the so-called cold war. He was aggressive, sarcastic and offensive. And he even allowed himself to be evasive and contradictory by crudely branding the U.S. denunciation as false at one point, only to admit the presence of the Soviet brigade at another, explaining, of course, that it was there on a simple mission for training Cuban soldiers. He showed disdain.

And he did so the day after his first meeting with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, who certainly still expected the possibility of convincing the Soviet Government to accept some kind of withdrawal or to seek some sort of negotiation.

There is no doubt in anybody's mind that the case involves a combat brigade. Had any doubt been expressed out of mere diplomatic convenience, it would have been very easy to ask for a verification of the facts by some neutral expert accepted by both sides. By failing to ask for this verification, the Soviet Union and Cuba lost a very good opportunity to prove the good faith and rectitude of their intentions and, moreover, to exhibit their candor in contrast to the malice of the United States, as they claimed. The Soviets and the Cubans do not act this way because they are in no position to and have no interest in acting this way. What they want is to maintain the Soviet combat brigade in Cuba.

True, the brigade does not have sufficient power to become in itself a threat to the integrity or sovereignty of the United States. But the brigade is still a destabilizing factor in the political and military situation in an area of immediate interest to the United States and other areas of the hemisphere as well. It is also a destabilizing element in other continents through the well-known disposition of the Cuban dictator to send his troops anywhere in the world, wherever his revolutionary fervor inspires him to send them. President Carter should have all this in mind considering the strategic responsibilities the United States has assumed and maintains on the world scene.

Castro's Cuba is today an anomalous element in a hemisphere that is determinedly moving toward democracy. Castro himself, the all-powerful dictator, is a man of violent contradictions which even he does not attempt to disguise. He used the forum of the nonalined conference to reaffirm his peaceful objectives and to condemn the presence of military bases on foreign territory, and almost in the same breath he acknowledged the presence of a Soviet combat brigade on his territory. What irony.

Nobody expects the United States to react to this Soviet-Cuban military maneuver by landing Marines. But it should be immediately made clear that the U.S. Government, and especially the Latin American community, considers the presence of the brigade intolerable not only in view of its immediate interests, but also of the destabilizing danger it poses for other regions of the world.

This should be made crystal clear and everything should be done to strive for a conclusion on the basis of such interpretations of the facts. The U.S. Government is not lacking in arguments, stronger than military ones, to stress this viewpoint. Neither is it lacking reasons and obligations to do so. Unfortunately, even in the United States, few people believe the U.S. Government has the energy and determination to think and act that way.

BRAZILIAN-SOVIET JOINT COMMISSION TO DISCUSS TRADE, OIL

PY021548 Paris AFP in Spanish 0543 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Oct (AFP)--The fourth meeting of the Brazilian-Soviet joint commission was inaugurated here today by Aleksey Nikolayevich Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, and Brazilian Acting Foreign Minister Baena Soares.

The agenda for the meeting, which will last until 3 October, has not been published, but journalistic sources in this capital have revealed that Manzhulo and Soares will discuss the current level of trade relations between the two countries, which have been declining since 1976.

In addition, the possibility of the Soviet Union selling petroleum to Brazil will be discussed. Last week, a spokesman of the Soviet Embassy in Brasilia revealed that the Soviet Union would be willing to supply between 15.2 and 22.8 million barrels of crude oil to Brazil.

Soares and Manzhulo will also discuss the possibility of the Soviet Union participating--in association with Brazilian companies--in providing the equipment for the future hydroelectric dam at Puerto Primavera, which will be built in the State of Parana, in southern Brazil.

NUCLEAR PROGRAM MAY EXPERIENCE 5-YEAR DELAY

PY021202 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Text] The Brazilian nuclear program may be delayed by 5 years. This is what Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals hinted in Rio de Janeiro. He said that the plan to meet the demand for electric energy anticipates the initial operation of the nine nuclear plants by 1995. The Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement anticipates the operation of the last nuclear plant by 1990.

The minister's advisers in Brasilia also stated that the nuclear CPI [Congressional Investigating Committee] will not receive the Portuguese text of the Brazilian-FRG agreement. They warned that the president of the commission will be made responsible for any information leaks on the subject.

Commentator Lasts Nuclear Progress

PY021300 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Alberto Tamer commentary]

[Text] At a meeting yesterday with the Superior Energy Council, Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals announced that he has plans to build eight nuclear plants beginning in 1980 and that the program will not be concluded by 1900 as originally planned, but by 1995. This means that the project to generate 10 million kw will be delayed 5 years.

If the minister feels that he will be able to elude public opinion during these 5 years he is absolutely wrong, because the people are perfectly aware, as aware as the minister himself, that 10 million kw of unnecessary nuclear energy will cost at least $30 billion either by 1990 or 1995, $30 billion which the electric energy sector does not have to pay for, energy which this sector does not need because there are at least 200 million kw of hydroelectric capactiy to be installed.

It is a pity that Minister Cals had already made this decision because he, considered to be an expert in the sector, knows very well, as we do, that he is making a mistake, a very serious mistake, with regard to the country's economy and the nation. This plan, either by 1990 or 1995, is definitely impossible. It is a plan which cannot be carried out because it is unnecessary, and is far beyond the nation's capabilities.

DELFIM NETO URGES INCOME TAX EXEMPTION FOR EXPORTS

PY021146 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 79 p 21 PY

[Excerpts] Planning Minister Delfim Neto wants exports to continue being exempt from income tax, despite U.S. pressure on Brazil to eliminate this form of incentive to exports. The planning minister will propose at the meeting of the National Foreign Trade Council [CONCEX] that this exemption be continued. This meeting is scheduled for 19 October, but the exporters want to move it up to the 15th because a trade mission to the PRC is to depart on 17 October.

The President of the Brazilian Exports Association [AEBI] Laerte Setubal Filho, said that "the PRC does not want to contract international debts, and so it intends to negotiate on a large scale with Brazil. The PRC produces a paraffin-type oil, just like the oil in Bahia State, in which we are highly interested since only we are in the position to refine it on a large scale. The PRC wants iron ore and has been demonstrating some political interest in negotiations."

The 22-member mission to the PRC will be headed by former Planning Minister Reis Velloso who, according to one of the association's directors, allocated a special fund to the AEB in the federal budget when he was in the government. AEB President Setubal Filho said that the association will not bear the expenses of the mission which will visit Los Angeles in the United States on the 17th. The mission will be in Guangzhou on the 23rd, then it will go to Beijing and later to Tokyo. From there some of its members intend to go to South Korea.

OFFICERS INVOLVED IN LETELIER CASE FREED

PY021356 Paris AFP in Spanish 0315 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (AFP)--It was reported here that Gen Manuel Contreras (ret), Col Pedro Espinoza and Capt Armando Fernandez, allegedly involved in the assassination of former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier, were freed today.

Gen Manuel Contreras (ret) who was the director of DINA [National Intelligence Directorate] and who was confined for 14 months at the local military hospital, said upon his release: "...and justice was done." He added: I do not know who the assassins of Orlando Letelier are. In any event it is a regrettable incident." He noted: "If the military government headed by Gen Augusto Pinochet calls on me, I am willing to work for Chile."

U.S. URGED TO RESPECT DECISION ON EXTRADITION

PY021359 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1012 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 2 Oct (LATIN)--The Chilean Government urged the White House today to respect the Supreme Court decision which rejected the request for the extradition of three military officers allegedly involved in the deaths of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier and his secretary, Ronni Moffitt.

The appeal is included in an official declaration issued last night by the Interior Ministry. The declaration also states that the Chilean Government is confident that the U.S. Government "will respect Chile's sovereignty and the terms of the extradition treaty signed by the two countries" in 1902. The declaration adds: "Thus ends the process which the U.S. Government started when it formalized the extradiction request. During the case, the U.S. Government was provided with all the means to exercise its legal position and with all the evidence. It also had all the guarantees inherent to the judicial process."

U.S. Lawyer Disappointed

PY021403 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0255 GMT 2 Oct 79 PY

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 1 Oct (LATIN)--Alfredo Etcheberry, the U.S. Government lawyer, tonight expressed his discontent with the Supreme Court decision which rejected the extradition of the three officers who were allegedly involved in the death of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier.

The lawyer, who was in charge of the case for an entire year, expressed his discontent during a press conference. He said he had hoped that the Supreme Court could overturn the decision of the court of first instance, which rejected the extradition. He also stated that he was sure he was right. Etcheberry noted: I thought I had a good case and good evidence, but I also needed some luck, and that is what I did not have.

BRIEFS

NEW YORK CONSUL LEAVES POST--Gen Hernan Bejares will leave his post as Chilean consul in New York. He will go into private business. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Sep 79 PY]

FOREIGN MINISTER NOGUES DEPARTS FOR NEW YORK

PY011143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 29 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Asuncion, 29 Sep (AFP)--Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues left today for New York, where he will hold informal conversations with his Argentine and Brazilian counterparts next Tuesday to try to find a solution to the conflict regarding the Parana River joint exploitation projects.

UN General Assembly Address

PY021900 Asuncion PATRIA in Spanish 2 Oct 79 p 1, 2 PY

[Speech delivered by Foreign Minister Alberto Nogues at a plenary session of the UN General Assembly in New York on 1 October]

[Excerpts] It is true that the overall picture offered by the world today is not encouraging. The world is engaged in confrontations of every type and at every level, within and across national borders. Despite this fact, our undeniable mission is to preserve peace by causing it to step down from its pedestal of pure, intangible moral value to the necessary level of dialog which will ensure at least a minimum of civilized coexistence. We desire a peace based on the dignity of man. This is why we energetically repudiate any type of system that runs roughshod over freedom. Therefore, Paraguay does not accept communist philosophy regarding existence, and neither does it allow it to be preached within its territory. We combat Marxist doctrine by exercising the right of self-preservation, and we repudiate its overall atheistic and materialistic conception of human life.

In this respect, my fatherland maintains a single and inflexible line of conduct. After decades of political anarchy, of the destruction of the public and private economy and of the subordination of civilian and democratic values, Paraguay has been able to channel, under the calm and patriotic leadership of President Stroessner--supported by the powerful political force of the Colorado Party--the progress of the Paraguayan nation along the paths of stability and prosperity. We practice a way of governing that is in accordance with the temperament, the vocation and the very nature of the Paraguayan people, and we understand that each political community not only has the right but also the duty to support the institutions which are most suited its particular idiosyncracies.

Within this order of ideas, we have viewed with concern the position of certain governments that practice interference in the internal affairs that are the exclusive responsibility of other states. The emergence, handling and solution of the national problems themselves is a matter which exclusively concerns the sovereignty of each nation. But it is thus that, on the basis of the principle of the defense of human rights, there is the intention to dictate to other governments from abroad rules of conduct in concrete and specific cases, including the internal sectors of order and security. It has even gone as far as the temerity to offer opinions on measures or solutions which should be implemented only by those who are invested with the popular authority to do so, by those who have acquired the necessary experience in order to face local situations and by those who are invested with the popular authority to do so, by those who have acquired the necessary experience in order to face local situations and by those who have taken upon themselves the unavoidable responsibility of preserving the principles and the substantive assets of the nation itself.

Paraguay does not and will not accept this type of interference, which it places at the level of bilateral relations and at a level that is not in accordance with the mutual respect which the members of the large international family owe to one another.

The pluralist political regime of Paraguay is a living and permanent reality. Both in the National Congress, which includes the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and in the country's town councils of the first category, there is opposition through political parties.

We maintain absolute fidelity to the principle of nonintervention in the internal matters of states, and we strictly respect the self-determination of peoples. This sentiment was not born today, and it is not used on an occasional basis. It comes from the distant past and it finds its immutable basis in the very history of Paraguay, a country which, in the last century, heroically fought an excruciating 5-year war to maintain, unimpaired, the principle of what at that time was called the "policy of balance" which, in modern terminology, is what we appropriately call the doctrine of the free determination of nations.

The Paraguayan Government does not judge, either publicly or through diplomatic channels, the internal policy of other states, and neither does it allow itself to express opinions, through the same channels, on matters or events that are related to the sovereignty or to the political leadership of other governments.

We also do not recognize the teaching of others according to which other governments--or those who arrogate their representation--must dictate to us norms for carrying out public responsibilities. It should be known that for us the only people who have sovereign power in this matter are the Paraguayan people, who, through the only valid instrument--the vote--and by overwhelming majority, have entrusted the destiny of their future to those who currently legitimately represent them. I am proud to say that Paraguay boasts a dignified and proud people who have given, from the beginning of the country's existence, exceptional proofs of their quality, both in their courage and in the defense of the values which we call "Western civilization," for which they continue to struggle consistently.

Considering the impossibility, because of the time available, of discussing other matters which also offer sufficient room for reflection and which are included in this assembly's provisional program, I would like to explain my country's situation regarding a matter of general interest.

There is no doubt that the future of the world will come under the shadow of a growing difficulty in obtaining two basic elements necessary for the well-being and progress of humanity: energy and food. This situation will definitely create a substantial change in the economy of many nations by inverting policies which now seem logical and even unchangeable. I am pleased to point out that with regard to this situation which will affect in some way or another the immense majority of the international community, my country--Paraguay--will certainly be an exception.

Currently Paraguay lacks identifiable sources of hydrocarbons or coal. It has, however, abundant resources of hydroelectric energy with particular characteristics such as their considerable magnitude and the fact that they are shared with two of our neighbors, Argentina and Brazil. This particular situation, far from being an obstacle, on the contrary has become a beneficial factor since, as a result of the difference in volume between my country's economy and those of our neighbors, it will provide for some time benefits from the export of energy until Paraguay, which is in a process of accelerated development, may be able to make capital investments so as to utilize its portion of the potential energy.

I believe that this assembly wants to know the main ideas which stimulated the construction of the hydroelectric projects which my country is carrying out with Brazil and Argentina on the Parana River on the basis of mixed or binational enterprises which have fully equal co-ownership. With Brazil, Paraguay is building the Itaipu Dam which will produce 70 billion kwh and will be the largest in the world in this field. The project with Argentina, the Yacyreta Dam, is in its first stages and will produce 18 billion kwh per year. It, too, is among the largest dams in the world. An understanding has also been reached with my country, Argentina and Brazil which will make possible the construction of another dam on the Parana River with an annual production similar to that of the Yacyreta Dam.

The political and economic philosophies for those projects have been based on the idea that the produced energy will be equally divided between the partners--Paraguay and Brazil, or Paraguay and Argentina--and that, in exchange for the great difference in the consumption of the energy produced, half of which initially belongs to each partner, my country will receive adequate compensation until we have the need to absorb our full share.

I would like to emphasize, as a tribute to the spirit of understanding and equality that has prevailed during the technical and diplomatic negotiations of my country, Argentina and Brazil, that the Paraguayan enterprises taking part in these large projects have demonstrated a high degree of efficiency which has allowed countries of different economic situations to associate in enterprises of mutual benefit under reasonable, equitable conditions and with a sense of balance which fully reflects the environment of peace and friendship prevailing in the region where they are coexisting: the extensive area of the River Plate Basin, one of the most important in the world because its social and economic possibilities.

The harsh lessons of the past have strengthened our decision to remain firm in the face of any intent of foreign interference, whatever its ideology, whatever its method, whatever its procedence and whatever arguments its uses to appear reasonable.

My country is open to all men of good will who would like to see with their own eyes and with honest attitudes the environment of peace, democracy and freedom in which republican institutions develop, institutions which are the basis of our confidence in a promising future which we want to share with the sister nations of the Americas and with other nations which, with us, have faith in better days for humanity.

I would like to end by reiterating the pleasure with which Paraguay, its people and government, celebrate this 1 October, the celebration of an important event: the implementation of the Panama Canal treaty. This is an obvious and fortunate sign of better understanding between Americas, the North and the South which should be maintained at the level of absolute and unqualified respect, unblemished by ignorance.

Paraguay does not desire that the Americas succumb to a suicidal confusion of ideas, but that, with God's help, "the government of the people, by the people and for the people does not perish from the earth."

PRESIDENT 'CONCERNED' ABOUT CHILEAN MIRAGE PURCHASE

PA021447 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2236 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Callao, Peru, 30 Sep (LATIN)--President Francisco Morales Bermudez expressed here today his "concern" over the recent Chilean purchase of Mirage planes. The Peruvian president met the press at Military Airbase No 8 at Callao port from where he left accompanied by his wife, Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya and high-ranking civilian and military officials. Regarding the purchase of aircraft by the Chilean Government he said: "Countries are free to make purchases. Naturally, all important purchases within the Latin American framework are cause for concern." He said that Peru "respects" the sovereign decisions of nations but refused to say if the Chilean purchase could unleash an arms race in Latin America.

He said that if it was true that Peru had imported war materiel, "it was to renew obsolete materiel in the armed forces and to maintain a purely defensive position within the strategic framework of the Latin American system." He insisted on the Peruvian disarmament thesis and said that at international meetings the national stand remains firm "since disarmament is good for the people of the world, the continent and Latin America."

GOVERNMENT DECLARES METALLURGY WORKERS STRIKE 'ILLEGAL'

PA011853 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2258 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 29 Sep (LATIN)--The government has declared the indefinite strike declared by the metallurgy workers and employees of the Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise (CENTROMIN-PERU) "illegal," it was officially reported today. At least 4,000 workers stopped work yesterday in the refinery and metallurgy section of the state-owned company to press for their demands. The metallurgy workers went on strike for 10 days, suspended it on Tuesday and continued the strike yesterday, this time with the support of some 1,000 employees. The government urged the workers to end the strike and return to work on Monday under the threat of dismissal in accordance with the mining emergency law issued 3 years ago.

The strike is being carried out in the Andean city of La Oroya, 187 km east of Lima, and affects the mineral refining, particularly copper. Copper is being extracted normally but is being held in warehouses. Aside from their labor demands, the strikers are also calling for a solution to the teachers strike which began on 4 June and whose solution is not in sight.

SUTEP LEADERS LIFT STRIKE, RETURN TO WORK

PA011955 Paris AFP in Spanish 1752 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 1 Oct (AFP)--Public schoolteachers affiliated with the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru (SUTEP) returned to work today, ending the strike they began on 4 June. Since only a minority was still on strike--most of the others had been fired by the Education Ministry--it is still not known how many teachers actually returned to work.

Almost without support from the communist unions and apparently abandoned by the church, the extreme leftist SUTEP ordered its members to return to work all over the country today. Its standby leaders--the real leaders are in jail--said they will continue trying to secure the prisoners' release, the reinstatement of those dismissed and payment for days they did not work. In turn, the government contends that only 48 teachers are in prison for criminal activities and that, of the 5,000 fired, it will reinstate those who are not leaders or members of SUTEP or its mentor, the Maoist Red Fatherland Movement.

PRESIDENT PLACES GOVERNMENT DEBT AT OVER $25 BILLION

PA300428 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0202 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 29 Sep (LATIN)--President Luis Herrera Campins tonight demanded that "political and administrative responsibilities" be defined. He denounced administrative corruption in the previous administration and said that Venezuela's debt is over $25 billion.

The 54-year-old president addressed the nation over a radio and television network. In his long-awaited speech he insisted, as he said when he assumed power on 12 March, that he had received a "mortgaged" country. He said: "We are going to overcome the era of a disruption in values, lack of principles, lack of ethical behavior by citizens, squandering, runaway corruption and increasing dependency."

In his 50-minute speech Herrera explained that his government has to determine the exact amount of the government's debt, and that this has been very difficult because of the administrative disorder and lack of well-kept files inherited from the Carlos Andres Perez administration of 1974-1979.

According to the president, on 15 March the government's debt--domestic, foreign, and registered or authorized by Congress--was 51,801 billion bolivars ($12,046 billion). The floating domestic and foreign debt, that is incurred by government agencies and which does not require Congressional authorization, was 30,840 billion bolivars ($7,172 billion) in March.

The chief of state said that many government agencies are suffering a budgetary shortage because of accelerated use of their funds before the end of the fiscal year. He said that this shortage is about 14,680 billion bolivars ($3,431 billion).

He said that it had been impossible to determine the exact financial obligations of 13 government agencies. The government's debt is 97,321 billion bolivars ($22,632 billion) excluding those 13 agencies.

The president said: "We can see that with the obligations of those government agencies whose debts could not exactly be determined, the government's debt at the end of the previous administration was about 110 billion bolivars ($25,581 billion)."

Herrera concluded his message with a note of optimism saying that his government is committed fully to the country's recovery.

FRENO CHALLENGES GOVERNMENT ON FREE ELECTIONS, CANAL

Challenge Issued

PA281954 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1820 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[By Francisco Rubiales]

[Text] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The National Opposition Front [FRENO] today challenged the Panamanian Government to measure popular support in free elections and said the government was afraid of such a test because it knows it would lose.

At a press conference called "to present the opposition's viewpoint to the press," the top FRENO leaders harshly criticized President Aristides Royo's administration for "having shackled the country's media." They were referring to a compulsory radio network formed by the government Thursday and scheduled to last until 2 October. Questioned about the electoral power of the FRENO parties, FRENO President Carlos Lucas Lopez said that although there have not been free elections in Panama for the past 11 years, he is sure that more than 75 percent of the voters support the FRENO parties.

For his part, Christian Democratic leader Ricardo Arias Calderon said: "We are willing to compete with the government in an election. They think they have the majority. We think we have the majority. We want a confrontation to settle the issue, as is done in a democracy. They are avoiding a confrontation." Before a large group of foreign newsmen, the FRENO leaders presented their harshest criticisms of the current administration, which they termed a "dictatorship lacking respect for human rights."

Asked what effect the treaties are going to have on Panama, the president of the Panamanian Social Democratic Party, Winston Robles, said: "The joint defense of the Canal established in the treaties practically implies the doubling of the number of National Guardsmen (the army), and if this country has been subject to military force, one can suppose that as this force increases the subjection will also increase." Asked what they would do with the Torrijos-Carter canal treaties if they come to power, the FRENO leaders said that because of their faults [vicios] any future government can impugn them. Winston Robles stressed that the Panamanian people ratified treaties that contained 22 clauses; later, the U.S. Congress introduced 25 modifications in the form of amendments or reservations, and these have never been submitted for the consideration of the electorate. Thelma King, who introduced herself as "an old struggler for Panama's freedom," said that both the United States and the Soviet Union consider that the "Panamanian dictatorial regime is best for the Panamanian people." But, she said, as the world situation changes and the great powers weaken the situation will change and "the truth about Panama" will become known. Mrs King was in exile for several years.

Regarding the canal neutrality treaty, one of the two that comprise the Torrijos-Carter treaties, FRENO said that the Panamanian people call them "partiality treaties." [tratados de parcialidad] Winston Robles said that in granting U.S. ships priority and expeditious passage through the canal in the event of an armed conflict, Panama became in fact a belligerent party and is subject to reprisals by the power that becomes the enemy of the United States.

Another of the charges FRENO made today is that in the national plebiscite on 23 October 1977, in which the Panamanian people ratified the treaties, "there was a proven fraud" because a larger number of persons voted than had a right to vote at that time.

FRENO is made up of the Liberal, Panamenist, Social Democratic, Christian Democratic, Republican, and Independent Democratic parties and other minor parties. Therefore, it comprises the majority of the opposition to the current Panamanian regime.

Finally, the FRENO leaders announced that they are going to deliver an "open letter" to the Latin American rulers who attend the 1 October official ceremonies celebrating the Panamanian people's entrance into the Canal Zone. The purpose of the open letter is to tell them the opposition's stand and "the true nature of our struggle."

Letter to Chiefs of State

PA290105 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1827 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian opposition, in an open letter to the chiefs of state who are coming to the country on 1 October, states that the canal treaties, which will go into force that day, are an affront to the country's dignity and a "disastrous precedent" for Latin America in view of the "vestiges of interventionism" of the United States.

Without criticizing the chiefs of states' visit--given their "good intentions"--the National Opposition Front (FRENO) details its reasons for rejecting the treaties signed in 1977 by Gen Omar Torrijos and President Jimmy Carter.

First, FRENO states that the treaty on the neutrality of the canal gives permanent authorization to the United States to intervene in Panama, as has already been admitted by officials of the two governments. The opposition maintains that the plebiscite held here on 23 October 1977 to ratify the treaties was fraudulent, since more than 760,000 persons voted and the Electoral Tribunal has 100,000 citizens less than this number registered to vote in 1979 [date as received].

FRENO accuses Gen Omar Torrijos' government of hiding and misrepresenting "the serious implications" of the treaties, which were signed before the texts were published in this small country. FRENO, which is made up of Panamenists, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans, Nationalists, Independent Democrats, Liberals and Agrarian Laborists, states that the U.S. Senate subsequently introduced 25 amendments to the treaties which were not submitted for the consideration of the Panamanians.

According to FRENO, these changes "significantly alter the text of the treaties," and some even imply "a monstrous return to the era of the Monroe Doctrine, the Platt Amendment and regular interventions by the United States in the affairs of the American peoples." In the open letter to the chiefs of state, FRENO notes that the government rejected the opposition's request for a new plebiscite to be held in Panama to approve the amendments. The letter also criticizes the alleged subjection of the government "to the dictates of U.S. policy," which, it charges, was again demonstrated by the failure to reject the legislation recently approved by the U.S. Congress. According to the opposition, the treaty implementation legislation makes the content of the treaties even more detrimental to Panama.

FRENO also accuses the present government of violating human rights, citing as evidence the report on this subject drafted by an OAS committee. The letter also tells the invited chiefs of state--from Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia--that the public's presence at the 1 October events should not be interpreted as approval of the treaties.

According to FRENO, the massive attendance that is expected is "the result of an obligatory mobilization of large numbers of government employees and, moreover, the consequence of a systematic and pseudopatriotic campaign of misinformation and misguidance which the government has been waging for a long time." Both in the letter and in a press conference today the opposition criticized the establishment of a national radio network, which is obligatory for all the country's radio stations, from yesterday, Thursday, until Tuesday. The letter to the chiefs of state is signed by Carlos Lucas Lopez, president of the FRENO Executive Committee, and the leaders of the Independent Democratic Movement, the National Liberation Movement, the Christian Democratic Party, the Agrarian Labor Party, the National Liberal Party, the Panamenist Party, the Republican Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Third Nationalist Party and the Feminine Patriotic Union.

CANAL CONTINUES OPERATIONS DESPITE ADMINISTRATIVE STATUS

PA030024 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1918 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[By Antonio Martinez]

[Text] Panama City, 2 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Who has been running the Panama Canal since yesterday?

Former Canal Zone Governor Gen Harold Parfitt has been out of a job since Saturday. Congress has not ratified the nomination of new canal administrator Gen Dennis McAuliffe, Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo has not yet been officially appointed and the Directive Board has not yet taken office.

The old Canal Company no longer exists and the new Administrative Commission does not yet have a leader. So, who is giving the orders now? In any event, the canal has continued to operate normally. Both yesterday and today, and in spite of the multitudinous celebrations held on the occasion of the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, ships continued sailing through the canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific and vice versa without any problem.

Deputy Administrator Manfredo told this agency that he does not know who has been in charge since 0000 hours on Monday. At the Canal Commission's offices, the officials consulted seemed surprised by the question but did not have any ready answers either. Only Vic Canel, press chief for both the old company and the new commission was able to tell this agency that, in his role as marine division director, Capt John Thurber is the person in charge. Thurber, of course, cannot make any political or administrative decisions. His duties are limited to verifying that no ship is left stuck in the middle of the isthmus. This would undoubtedly elicit very unfavorable comments on the brand new treaties.

According to Manfredo, an unexpected situation might take place: He might turn out to be the first canal administrator--even if only temporarily--should his appointment, which does not need to be approved by the U.S. Congress, comes about before General McAuliffe is confirmed in his post. "That would constitute a great historical detail. Me, a Panamanian, being the first administrator? They (the Americans) would not be able to stand it," he told his agency with a laugh.

"What this acephalous situation shows," he added, "is that the gringos are not needed to run the canal."

Under the Torrijos-Carter treaty, the Canal Commission administrator will be an American until 1990. A Panamanian will be the deputy administrator. From then on and until the year 2000 the situation will be reversed.

The commission will have a nine-member board of directors--five Americans and four Panamanians. In the mass rally held yesterday to commemorate the end of U.S. jurisdiction, President Aristides Royo announced the names of these four Panamanians: They are Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification Director Edwin Fabrega, former Canal Authority Director Gabriel Lewis Galindo, former Government Minister Ricardo Rodriguez and businessman Roberto Heurtematte. The names of the board's five American members have not yet been announced in Panama.

CANAL OFFICIAL DENIES WATERWAY'S OBSOLESCENCE

PA300402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2202 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Former Minister Fernando Manfredo, assistant manager of the interoceanic waterway as of 1 October, said here today that the Panama Canal is neither obsolete nor are there any reasons to suspect that it will soon become obsolete.

Commenting at a press conference on a number of studies on the construction of a new sea-level canal through this country, Manfredo explained that this does not mean that the present canal has become useless.

On the contrary, he added, interoceanic traffic is increasing every year and, although it is true that more supertankers [buques de gran tonelaje] which cannot go through the existing locks are being built every year, it is also true that even more ships of less than 65,000 tons, which is the canal's limit, are being built.

Panama, Japan and the United States are conducting studies on the construction of a sea-level canal, which would have a larger capacity than the one built between 1904 and 1914. According to Manfredo, Panama must determine if such a sea-level canal would be technically viable as well as economically profitable, before making a decision on this issue.

Among other considerations in connection with that decision, the future assistant manager of the canal mentioned the fact that a sea-level canal would require fewer workers than the present one and would also create more ecological problems. According to Manfredo, alternate solutions would be the construction of a third set of locks--there are only two at present--or enlarging the existing ones. A number of studies have also been made on the construction of an oil pipeline and a freeway uniting ports located on the two oceans, which could absorb the movement of merchandise that might not be able to transit the canal.

Panamanian President Aristides Royo recently announced a conference will be held in 1980 to study the viability and advisability of building a new canal. Royo said that the Japanese are very interested in this project and that if the United States "goes to sleep on it," the Japanese will carry it out.

PANAMA OPPOSED TO U.S. IMPOSED TOLL INCREASE

PA300403 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2207 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Panama has no say in determining canal tolls, nor will it have any say so long as the Torrijos-Carter treaties remain in effect from 1 October 1979 to 31 December 1999.

Fernando Manfredo, future assistant administrator of the canal, explained this today while commenting on a U.S. announcement that canal tolls would be increased between 30 and 31 percent.

Manfredo explained at a press conference that regardless of the total toll paid by a ship, his country will receive a fixed amount of $0.30 for each ton passing through the canal and that, therefore, Panama will not benefit from the announced toll hike. The United States has approved the increase in order to assume a number of commitments derived from the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which go into effect on 1 October. According to Manfredo, Panama is not in favor of this toll hike, since it affects the trade of friendly and neighboring countries such as Peru and Colombia. Once Panama assumes total control of the canal in the year 2000, its government will be able to define a toll policy within a framework of equitability for all users, as has been established in the permanent neutrality treaty for that interoceanic waterway.

ROYO INTERVIEWED ON CANAL HANDOVER, SECOND CANAL

LD011301 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 25 Sep 79 p 7 LD

[Angel Luis de la Calle interview in Panama with Panamanian President Royo: "We Are Interested in Construction of a Second Interoceanic Waterway"--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Do you approve of the Torrijos-Carter treaties?

[Answer] I believe that they have many advantages, but there are, of course, things I do not like. I do not like the fact that there are five of them and four of us on the board of management. I do not like the fact that they leave 31 December 1999; I would have preferred them to leave 1 October 1979. I do not like the fact that they have given us only two-thirds of the land, or that part of the canal money still goes into U.S. coffers. I do not like the fact that three U.S. military bases still remain. If we had waged a war against the United States and won it, we could have achieved all this. But we did not choose that path and must be content with what we have. But there are indisputable advantages for our position: They are at the beginning of the end, and we are not. They had everything and have begun to lose it.

[Question] One of the aspects of the treaties most condemned is that which enshrines the principle of the canal's defense by the United States. Do you not believe that this principle assails Panamanian sovereignty?

[Answer] We are in agreement with the Americans defending the canal if a power attacks us. Defending the waterway is, in our opinion, a duty of the Americans. It satisfies us that the United States should defend the canal which it constructed and that it should incidentally defend us as a people against a possible aggression. What we would not like is for this defense clause to enable the Americans to interfere in our affairs.

[Question] The need for a new canal between the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans becomes clearer each day. There are apparently several plans for constructing a level waterway, parallel to the present canal. I seem to remember that you recently said that if the Americans hung fire, the Japanese would construct it. Has this situation changed?

[Answer] The Japanese are in fact very interested in finding out right now whether we would be prepared to allow the construction of a new canal. They have very specific plans for constructing large ships and need to know whether they can rely on an adequate waterway. The Bank of Tokyo and other Japanese banks are prepared to finance the feasibility studies and to attend the world congress which we will organize in the first half of next year. In principle, we are very interested. Such a project would eliminate unemployment in our country and attract large-scale investments.

Political Activity

[Question] A clear resurgence of political activity involving the opposition parties has been noted in Panama over the last few months. Could you give us an appraisal of the current political situation in Panama?

[Answer] You know that there was a coup in Panama in 1968. From it emerged a military government in which, unlike others, a group of civilians were called on to head state affairs. This lasted, with a clear leading role for the National Guard, until 1972 when elections were held in our country under a very new system--very different from those of other countries. This system stemmed from a number of practical considerations, such as the crisis of the parliamentary system. One result was that the executive undertook legislative tasks. In order to achieve a system of popular representation the conclusion was reached that each community, however small, should have a representative in the assembly of community representatives. All this was completed by General Torrijos' decision to initiate a democratization process which, among other things, includes a law on political parties and a phased program which will enable direct and universal elections to be held in the country in 1984.

[Question] What are the limits of your political program?

[Answer] We will hold no constituent election. The legal framework within which we will operate until 1984 is the existing constitution with the reforms of 1972 and 1978. If the opposition wins the 1984 elections, they will make changes, call constituent elections, if they have a majority for doing so, and revise the political system--but not until then. The opposition is seeking to do all this now, even exploiting the crisis conditions which may arise in the country, such as the current teachers' strike.

[Question] Which ideological current would you join most readily?

[Answer] Social democracy of the kind existing in Sweden, the Netherlands or Norway.

[Question] The experts state that Panama's economic crisis, caused by the high level of debt, is critical. What is your opinion?

[Answer] When we speak of debts we must bear in mind very clearly what the money sought abroad has been invested. We have broken none of our pledges and we have not sought to refinance our debt. Moreover, we hope to achieve a 4-percent growth rate this year. We had zero growth 2 years ago. In short, I am not afraid of Panama's economic situation.

ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL RECOGNIZES LIBERAL PARTY, PRESIDENT

PA270238 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 26 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Electoral Tribunal today legally recognized the Liberal Party and its president, Dr Arnulfo Escalona Rios. The decision was made at a meeting today following a thorough study of the request for recognition. The Electoral Tribunal ordered that the challenge against five delegates to the party convention be processed and decided separately. The challenge was filed on 11 September by Oscar Ucros, representing a group of Liberal Party members led by Belisario Frias. The resolution issued by the tribunal indicated that by processing the challenge the tribunal will decide on the qualifications of the challenged delegates to the next convention. The Electoral Tribunal also ordered that the challenge against the election of some of the primary and alternate members of the party directorate be processed and decided separately.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT MINISTER REPORTS PLANS TO IMPROVE POLICE

PA021535 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Public Security and Government Minister Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey said yesterday that the metropolitan area will be divided into four security precincts, using Avenida Central and Calle Central as reference points. The 10 cantons are being protected by the Civil Guard, the Central Radio Patrol Unit, stations and substations. Rural guardsmen will be properly trained to work in outlying areas.

Policemen, both on foot and in patrol cars, will have five-channel radio communications in each precinct. They will use one channel while another one will remain open for emergencies. This equipment will enable them to go wherever they are needed in order to intensify surveillance during the times when more crimes are committed. There will be 120 radio patrol cars instead of the current force of 65. Ten of them will be used as reinforcements.

The minister said that special parking spaces will be created so the patrol cars can save fuel. In 1980, the Central Radio Patrol Unit will be located at El Refugio, next to the communications central. The 20 highway patrol cars--to be used in roadblocks, for instance--provincial capitals and Villa Neilly will be staffed by Civil Guardsmen. Minister Echeverria Brealey said 30 ambulances will be purchased and more communications equipment will be made available next year. He said the red patrol cars will be used at peak hours. Colonel Munoz said policewomen are performing traffic control and security duties in the stations and culture. [as heard]

LOOTERS, TERRORISTS CAUSE TROUBLE IN LIBERIA

PA020018 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Deputy Miguel Chavarria Mendez, of the National Liberation Party, has denied that the security ministers had sent more police to Liberia and neighboring places to control the terrorism experienced there. According to Chavarria, squatters who appeared in Liberia following the Nicaraguan conflict are looting the region.

Chavarria Mendez says that if the security minister does not take measures, they will take the law into their own hands against the numerous rascals in Liberia and neighboring cantons. Deputy Chavarria said that residents of Guanacaste are preparing to fight against the criminals who have taken over the region due the passiveness of the ministers of security and interior. In a news conference, the National Liberation Party deputy affirmed that now barbed windows and other types of protection have been installed in all houses in Liberia.

EL SALVADOR

NEW REFORMIST MOVEMENT STRIVES FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

PA281433 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 20 Sep 79 p 2 PA

[Text] The "Salvadoran Reformist Movement" has been created with the participation of hundreds of citizens of the country's various social sectors "for the purpose of helping the country achieve a state of peace equally beneficial to all Salvadorans."

Organizers of the movement have said that the struggle they have begun seeks only to prevent the country from falling into economic and political chaos, which would affect Salvadorans of all classes.

The organizers said they are determined to incorporate into the movement all sectors which make up Salvadoran society and which are suffering in some way from the present situation. At the same time, they said they actively contribute to the solution of their own sectors' problems, thereby also participating in the solution of common problems.

"We are aware," they said, "that participation by all Salvadorans in this movement should be based on the fervent desire to serve our fatherland. We pledge that all our actions will be characterized by the greatest impartiality, honor, dedication, abnegation and sacrifice on behalf of the development and enhancement of all Salvadorans."

The organizers added: "We also propose to eliminate the dangerous great discord existing between the various sectors of the Salvadoran community by establishing single policies and actions which, with the highest patriotic feeling, will firmly and properly bring about, within the shortest possible time, more social justice for the most needy sectors with the understanding that this ideal will only be achieved with the resolute participation and cooperation of all sectors involved in national affairs."

"In order to achieve our aim," they added, "we propose to immediately carry out the necessary analyses of the problems being faced by sectors which, because of their numbers and present status, deserve priority. We pledge, moreover, to make the recommendations to the proper institutions.

"We are convinced that with the participation of the peasant, public, professional, government, worker, business, religious, teaching and military sectors, in common agreement on ideals based on the principles of social justice, the Salvadoran Reformist Movement will be able successfully to achieve its objectives."

It was clearly stated that in principle there is no intention to give anyone prominence in this movement, since as true Salvadorans, [we] are interested only in preventing our country from falling into a situation of violence and total poverty. The organizers said that many Salvadoran citizens are joining the movement in view of its just and meritorious causes.

BPR CHARGES 'WHITE WARRIORS' KILLED FECCAS LEADER

PA291842 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1718 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 29 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The leftist People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] today denounced the killing of Jesus Guardado, secretary general of the Salvadoran Christian Peasants Federation.

According to the BPR, the block to which the federation is affiliated, Guardado was shot to death on 26 September in Conacaste, 83 km north of San Salvador, in Chalatenango Department.

Guardado's wife was seriously wounded in the attack. The BPR added that seven hooded men wearing insignias of the rightist White Warriors Union [UGB] attacked the rural leader near his home.

GUATEMALA

2 NORTH AMERICANS KIDNAPED; 2 EUROPEANS KILLED

PA030455 Paris AFP in Spanish 0427 GMT 3 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Oct (AFP)--The police announced here today that two Europeans were assassinated and two North Americans kidnaped this past weekend. The bodies of the two Europeans, Vernor Koller, a German, and Pedro Valerio, an Austrian, were found riddled with bullet holes in the waters of the Cedro River. The Cedro River runs through the country's most northern region, in an isolated area bordering the Mexican State of Chiapas. According to the police, the two were kidnaped on the previous Saturday [Sabado anterior] in the village of El Naranjo, approximately 500 km from this capital. There are contradictory reports on this. Koller was the owner of a ranch with several thousand head of cattle in that isolated region. The Austrian was the ranch's administrator.

The two North Americans, Richard Brink--manager of a furniture factory--and his son Clarence, were kidnaped Sunday night in the capital by unknown persons, according to what Brink's wife told police today. According to reports, the kidnaping took place when both father and son went to the furniture store to help a guard who had told them by telephone that he was facing problems.

TROOPS DISPATCHED IN SEARCH OF GUERRILLAS

PA021453 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1728 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Guatemalan Army troops were dispatched today Monday to San Marcos Province in search of a guerrilla group that attacked several villages in Malacatan over the weekend.

A military spokesman confirmed here that the military forces were mobilized to guarantee peace in that region of the northwestern part of the country, where the presence of guerrilla camps have been reported. It was indicated that the rebels come down from the mountains, attack nearby communities in their search for food and return to the mountains, near the Mexican border. Reports from San Marcos revealed the appearance of many street signs acclaiming the recently announced clandestine "Armed People's Organization" [ORPA], which intends to establish a socialist regime here. The northern sector of Guatemala is also the scene of operations by the "Poor People's Guerrilla Army" (EGP), while the "Rebel Armed Forces" (FAR) have been reportedly operating along the southern coast.

COMMUNIST LABOR PARTY VIEWS CONDITIONS FOR REVOLUTION

PA020007 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0256 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The outlawed communist Guatemalan Labor Party [PGT] said today on its 30th anniversary that conditions are being created for a revolution in Guatemala. In a lengthy statement issued by the Central Committee's Political Commission, the PGT said it has lived for 25 of its 30 years of existence under the strictest conditions of illegality and persecution. In a statement released to the press, the Guatemalan communists said their party has been purged of a trend that would have led to the party's liquidation or to turning the party into a militarist, aggressive organization.

The PGT says the people's struggle persists in Guatemala, even though the revolutionary movement is divided. At the international level the PGT greets the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution and expresses its solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, as well as with Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran and the struggle in South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. It also greets Cuba and the recently liberated Puerto Rican nationalists and comes out in favor of Belize's right to self-determination.

NICARAGUA

CDS ORGANIZATION, OPERATIONS, TASKS EXPLAINED

PA021754 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 23 Sep 79 p 3 PA

[Capitalized passages as published]

[Text] What Are the Sandinist Defense Committees (CDS)?

They represent a broad and democratic organization of the Nicaraguan people, created to defend and consolidate the revolution. Through them, the broadest popular masses bring about revolutionary changes, seek solutions to their problems, defend their interests and prepare to participate directly in the exercise of the people's power.

They Are the Hands, Eyes and Ears of the Revolution

The CDS' participation, led by the people's vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), was very important to the Sandinist people's victorious insurrection. They emerged before the insurrection to meet the urgent defense needs against the dictatorship and in support of the FSLN. The CDS provided very effective guards, keeping neighborhoods free of crime. They provided nurses, clandestine clinics and secret printing shops which used popular wooden mimeographs. They also provided secret storerooms and so forth. Through these actions our entire people prepared to participate in and win the fight to the death which led us to the overthrow of the bloodiest dictatorship in America. The CDS' participation, led by the Sandinist front, was very important to the Sandinist people's victorious insurrection.

Today They Are More Necessary Than Ever

Our insurrectional struggle triumphed over its openly declared enemy. Today, the struggle is against deceitful internal enemies who through their subterfuge and cunning seek to seize the people's victory. But it is also a struggle against the enemy of all peoples--imperialism. Today's struggle should be aimed at making our organized people resolve the serious economic and social problems we inherited from the decaying, defeated regime. Today's struggle must be aimed at making the masses organize increasingly better in order to gradually materialize their aspirations, defend themselves from their enemies and consolidate the revolution. As an additional task, the CDS also seek to develop true revolutionary values, respect among neighbors and collective work.

Promoting Work on Behalf of the Community, the Nation and the Sandinist Revolution's Defense!!

By organizing the CDS, we are gradually organizing the PEOPLE'S POWER. This means the masses will gradually create their own means of resolving their political, social and economic problems.

The fact that in the revolution neither projects nor revolutionary changes advance unless the CDS participate and bring them about led by their vanguard, the FSLN. [sentence as published]

This people's power will be the one to watch so that the masses' political and economic demands are satisfied, not only through their requests or demands, but through their active participation in the people's power structure. The following is a list of the tasks that the CDS must promote and develop today in order to consolidate the revolution and maintain their conquests:

1. We must defend the Sandinist revolution which was established at the cost of the blood and sacrifice of our people and their vanguard. We must not allow deceitful enemies, either local or foreign, to seize our conquests from us. We must maintain militant support for the revolution through political demonstrations and mobilizations and by letting the entire world know of our SANDINIST REVOLUTION's combative stance. The CDS must defend the revolution in an increasingly effective manner, thus putting the guidelines given by our vanguard into practice.

Let Us Defend Our Revolution...Death to Counterrevolution!!

2. We must maintain the defense activities of the people's organization. As we said earlier, the CDS are the eyes and ears of the revolution. The people's revolutionary vigilance must be aimed at detecting and fighting those who are opposed to the construction of the new fatherland. Also, we must not permit the revival of the remains of Somozism, paramilitary operations, sabotage or the Somozists who have infiltrated our revolutionary and popular organizations, ministries and so forth.

Let Us Control Somozism, Let Us Defend the Revolution!!

3. We must participate in the solution of the serious problems left us by the decaying dictatorship, such as a disastrous economy and serious social problems. In the CDS we must find the means to increasingly strive, to the extent of our forces, to raise our standard of living and to promote solutions in the health field as well as anything else that helps bring about our people's aspirations.

Revolution Is...Reconstruction

4. We must consolidate the various mass organizations, the CDS and others in order to guarantee the conquests of the revolution and gradually organize the people's power.

The Watchword Is: Organization, Organization and More Organization!!

Who Joins the CDS

For a people engaged in a revolution, the most important thing is to become organized. Unless people are organized and united and their forces are coordinated, they will not be able to fight the enemies watching our revolution, nor will they be able to bring about its aspirations, regardless of how great their enthusiasm how high their morale or how strong their combative spirit.

Each Man, Woman and Youth Must Become Organized Where He or She Works, Studies, Lives!!

The People, the True People Are Organizing To Defend and Construct the Sandinist Revolution!!

The revolution must represent the great union of all those who produce and work for the people. The revolution must not be represented by political individuals, Somozist agents or opportunists. They cannot and should not be CDS members.

The CDS Are the Organizations of the People Willing To Defend the Revolution!!

How the CDS Are Formed

The CDS are organized by blocks, streets, sectors or groups of houses, depending on how the families in a given neighborhood or community are distributed.

The CDS will be composed of the people living in every manzana, area, block or group of houses who are determined to defend the revolution. Every CDS will democratically elect its committee representative. The representative should be elected from among the people based on his honesty and willingness to work for the community. This companero will coordinate tasks with other CDS representatives and transmit to his CDS all the agreements and discussions held in the higher organizations. In addition to the representative, coordinators must be elected for health, propaganda, food supplies, culture and sports, communal work and for any other task the sector needs. If there are fewer than 15 CDS's in the neighborhood or community, the representatives of each will form the Sandinist Neighborhood Committee [Comite de Barrios Sandinista-CBS] or the Sandinist Community Committee [Comite de Comarca Sandinista].

In the communities where the houses are not arranged in any particular order, the CDS's should be formed by groups of 15 to 25 houses for each CDS. The houses in each CDS should be those located closest to each other.

The CDS Councils

If a neighborhood has more than 15 CDS's it should be divided into groups or areas and a CDS Council is formed. For example, a district divided into three groups will have three CDS councils. The CDS Council is in charge of coordinating all CDS activities in a group or area of the neighborhood or community.

The CDS Council is composed of the representatives of each CDS from the respective group. The council is to elect coordinators for health, food supplies, propaganda, culture and sports and communal work. They will work closely with the respective coordinators in each committee. For example, if a vaccination campaign is to be promoted, the health coordinator of the CDS Council will meet with the health coordinators of each CDS. Each CDS Council will elect four delegates by popular vote, depending on the total councils in a district or region, to establish a Sandinist neighborood or community committee.

The fundamental function of the CDS councils is to transmit all the problems and suggestions of the CDS to the Sandinist neighborhood or community committee and at the same time inform every CDS of its group or area of the plans and platform to be carried out.

The Sandinist Neighborhood or Community Committee

This committee is the highest representative organization of every neighborhood or community. It is the democratically-elected authority, elected by the people of the sector and must faithfully reflect their will. If it does not represent the people or stops representing their interests, it must be replaced.

It is the intermediate organization between the people and the cabinet ministries that carry out all the projects which the living standard will permit [as published] and it realizes the political program of the revolution. It is the CDS political guide for the defense of the revolution, and will cooperate in implementing FSLN directives in the zone councils of the Sandinist neighborhood or community committees.

Notes:

1. Two zone representatives must be elected within the Sandinist neighborhood community committee together with a coordinator for health, food supplies, propaganda, culture and sports, communal work or other activity being developed in the area, such as housing. These coordinators will work with those in charge of the different tasks in each zone council and in each CDS.

For example, to organize a vaccination campaign, the companero in charge of health in the neighborhood committee must meet with all those in charge of health in each CDS of his neighborhood to plan where the vaccination census is going to be made, how it will be made, who will be in charge of all the children attending, and so forth.

The neighborhood committee is in charge of managing all the money collected by the CBS. This money will be used for propaganda organizational and other work which the committee considers necessary. Any activity must be carried out with the authorization and under the supervision of the Sandinist Neighborhood Committee.

Zone Councils of Sandinist Neighborhood or Community Committees

These councils will be formed by dividing the city into zones. It is important that each council does not exceed 25 neighborhoods or communities. The zone committees of the CBS [?Sandinist neighborhood committees] are composed of two representatives from every neighborhood democratically elected in their respective CBS. These two representatives are permanent and must fulfill the task of bringing to the council the problems, positive experiences and plans being carried out in their neighborhood community. In addition, they must transmit to their Sandinist neighborhood or community committee all the agreements, orientations or discussions held in the council to attain the unity of agreement throughout the organization of the people. In this fashion there will also exist effective coordination among the forces of a zone.

These are organizations which make decisions of a zone and, therefore, represent a leadership organization of the masses. The bases of the organization of popular power will be established with the formation of the zone councils.

Later, municipal councils will be formed from the zone councils of the neighborhood or community committees but these must be established after the zone councils have been consolidated and are prepared to take this step.

The Sandinist neighborhood committee is formed in the small districts of 15 CDS's. [preceding sentence enclosed in rectangle with gray background in form of a sign]

Operation

1. The Zone Council of CBS must meet once a week to make general plans for each zone and to solve problems. The zone councils must keep minutes of their meetings and each representative must transmit the discussions and agreements to the Sandinist neighborhood or community committees.

2. The Sandinist Neighborhood Committee must meet once a week, after the meeting of the zone councils, and must also submit minutes of its meetings to the council.

3. The CDS councils must meet once a week, on the day following the CBS meeting.

4. The CDS must meet at least once a week and an effort must be made for all the CDS's of any one neighborhood or community to meet on the same day.

CDS EXHORTED TO REPORT UNDUE PROPERTY HANDLING

PA022323 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Jose Maria Alvarado, member of the Commission for Control and Allocation of State Property [Comision de Control y Adjudicacion de Bienes del Estado], has appealed to the Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] to denounce any house or garage engaged in changing the chassis, motor and color of state-owned vehicles, so that proper corrective measures may be taken.

He said that anyone who wishes to transfer furniture from one place to another must apply for permission or authorization from his district's CDS or the nearest police station.

He urged that citizens seeing any furniture or vehicles being moved in their district report it immediately so that an investigation may be conducted to determine if that activity has been duly authorized. This is the only way to control this type of abuse. He said the commission is going to conduct a physical inventory of all property. He added, however, that the population must realize that it is not the government's intention to dislodge or evict them. It is merely to determine the property's condition and to proceed toward whatever improvement required to better serve the people's needs. While the reorganization process is underway, Alvarado said, we would like the various state institutions and the public in general to abstain from submitting any requests for any property. Once the reorganization is concluded, we will give due notice as to when such requests can be filed, he added.

Companero Alvarado also announced that no state organization can enter any residence to withdraw furniture, occupy a house, or withdraw vehicles, except the commission, which will do so according to the law and with sufficient notice. It must be clear, therefore, he concluded, that the only organization authorized to do this is the Commission for Control and Allocation of State Property.

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN TO RECOVER WEAPONS

PA012250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1715 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 1 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan Armed Forces have recovered the large-caliber weapons that a number of officers of the defunct National Guard had taken with them to the Colombian island of San Andres in the Atlantic.

Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, chief of the Sandinist People's Army (EPS) General Staff, disclosed this today at a news conference in El Chipote, Anastasio Somoza's former bunker. Commander Cuadra explained that in mid-July several former National Guardsmen escaped to San Andres on a number of patrol boats, taking heavy machineguns with them. He added that the Colombian authorities have returned those weapons, but for special reasons he did not disclose their number.

He also said members of the former army who escaped to El Salvador and Honduras told the authorities of those countries that they had arrived unarmed. He said those former guardsmen had either discarded or hidden their weapons before fleeing.

"If those weapons have not had any maintenance by now, they are no longer usable," the chief of the EPS General Staff explained. He said a number of soldiers had not been able to cross the northern border and had gathered to continue resistance "out of fear or terror." He said these individuals are committing abuses in order to survive, since they come out to kill cattle or attack the small ranches in the mountains. Others have even shown up in urban areas, where they have been identified as "pale or emaciated."

Furthermore, Cmdr Cuadra Lacayo asked owners of restaurants, bars and saloons not to sell any liquor to armed or uniformed individuals. He said most of these armed individuals who buy liquor in bars are not members of the army. At the time of the Sandinist victory, he explained, they obtained weapons and uniforms that the former National Guardsmen had abandoned. These civilians took over military establishments on 19 and 20 July, before the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) regular troops could move in.

It was precisely to disarm people and recover these uniforms that the army last week launched this campaign, which has been both positive and successful because people have been turning in weapons, ammunition and so forth. He indicated that a large amount of this military ammunition, such as dynamite, known to be kept in the houses of many civilians, is in bad condition, and this represents great danger to the people. This week the army launched another campaign aimed at keeping uniformed people from circulating inside the ministries and other state agencies. An effort will be made so only genuine EPS members will wear the khaki or olive green uniform. Many of these uniformed people put on olive green uniforms in order to command respect and defend the revolution, but it is now felt that this is no longer necessary because the new army is nearly normal.

COLUMNIST SEES PARTIALITY HINDERING 'POLITICAL PLURALISM'

PA022308 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 27 Sep 79 pp 2, 9 PA

[Commentary by Zoila Navarro: "A Complicated Affair"]

[Text] I listen assiduously to the Sandinist newscasts because I wish to keep abreast, step by step, of our admirable revolutionary process. During the most recent interesting news conference held by our Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, my attention was drawn to the decree which prohibits any and all parties from calling themselves Sandinists, with the logical exception of the political-military organization of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN]. It is true that in recent times almost all the honest sectors of our society who were fighting for the overthrow of the odious Somozist military dictatorship, including uncontaminated [as published] political organizations, either joined or cooperated with the FSLN until the triumph of the revolution became possible. But perhaps this is not sufficient justification for calling themselves Sandinists. Our glorious FSLN is the founder and artifice of the cause; throughout many years it has made the maximum sacrifices and finally it has led us, with the aid of all the people and international solidarity, to glorious victory. That is why the FSLN can justifiably claim exclusive rights to the name Sandinist.

However, I say that my attention was drawn to the decree because without being very wise or understanding much about politics, I clearly see a complication regarding expectations of political pluralism within the framework of the right of all parties to organize and operate in Nicaragua.

The decree says that only the FSLN as a political organization can call itself Sandinist, but so can all the groups promoted by the FSLN, such as the Sandinist Workers Central (CST), and so forth.

Unless I am mistaken, three members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction (JGRN) belong to the Sandinist front organization. There would seem to exist in all this a notorious partiality and I cannot see, from my modest viewpoint, any chance of political pluralism, since the limitless power granted to one political organization or party of and for itself would lead to the existence of a single, totalitarian party, which would separate us from the ideal of having our people choose their own destiny within the interplay of true pluralism.

Another problem is that the army, police and air force should be called the peoples national army, the national police and the national air force to give those organizations an apolitical image from the outset because, though they may be Sandinist at heart, they should be at the service of the government and all the people.

I hope that everything I have said will be taken as constructive criticism, since like all Nicaraguans, I feel the need to express my opinion under the right given us by our recently attained freedom.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES SUSPENSION OF SAFE-CONDUCT PASSAGES

PA020441 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] There will be no safe-conduct passages for persons in asylum. The government is not giving safe-conduct passage to anyone. All persons who have sought asylum or refuge in the embassies in our country are guardsmen or civilians charged with serious crimes against our people committed when they belonged to the Somoza clique.

According to the criminal degree of each refugee [word indistinct] will be processed in the courts.

The Foreign Ministry announced that there are approximately 500 persons in asylum in the following embassies: in the Embassy of Argentina, 54; of Colombia, 62; of El Salvador, 60; of Guatemala, 206, where there are more guards and lackeys than in [words indistinct] and in the yard of this diplomatic mission, they have built tents to house them and their women. In the Spanish Embassy, there are 70 and in the Chilean Embassy there are 3.

The Foreign Ministry has just told us that safe-conduct passages have been suspended. There are no departures for anyone. The people who are there are former guardsmen with whom we have accounts to settle, some more serious than others. [Words indistinct] punished, so they will be tried. Revolutionary justice (?awaits) them.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES IT WILL PAY FOREIGN DEBT

PA300156 Paris AFP in Spanish 2224 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 29 Sep (AFP)--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction said today that it will pay the country's foreign debt incurred by former dictator Somoza, according to a communique issued today by the government's Information Office.

The official declaration was issued in the wake of statements made by junta member Moises Hassan today over a local radio station saying that the international banks are accomplices of Somoza for having granted him burdensome loans and that principles should prevail over signed documents.

It was repeated today that the government will not pay a debt of $10 million incurred by the Somoza regime with Argentina and Israel for weapons supplied during last year's struggle with the Sandinist National Liberation Front. It was stressed, however, that the $1.5 billion loan left by the Somoza government in loans obtained before the final Sandinist rebellion will be paid. It was stressed that, at present, there are no funds with which to pay, but that payments will be made slowly. This position had already been expressed at the United Nations by Cmdr Daniel Ortega, who asked international banks and industrialized nations to assume the debt and to collect from Nicaragua gradually.

After Anastasio Somoza's fall revenue dropped to $2.1 million in the first month of the revolutionary government. It is hoped, however, that $8 million will be collected by the end of September. Still, this income will not cover about $600 million worth of payments that the country must make before the end of the year.

At the same time, the government is facing great domestic debts, payable in 5 years, due to its nationalization of banks done immediately upon assuming power.

The return of Daniel Ortega, Sergio Ramirez, and Alfonso Robelo, the three junta members who are in the United States, is eagerly awaited. This was a last resort to overcome the situation. They are in the United States trying to refinance the foreign debt.

It was said that the government is hoping that the proposal made by Ortega in the United Nations--that the industrialized nations take over the debt--be accepted. Until now, none of the governments to which the call was made have made any public statements, nor have there been any reports that the agencies to whom money is owed have accepted a refinancing of the debt. Sources close to the Sandinists have said that if these proposals are not accepted, the present government will adopt drastic measures regarding domestic and foreign debts.

COMMITTEE CALLS FOR STRUGGLE AGAINST SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

PA021659 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People has issued a communique in Managua calling on different Salvadoran political groups to begin a joint struggle against the military dictatorship of Carlos Humberto Romero. The appeal was directed especially to the Democratic Christian Party, the National Revolutionary Movement, the Nationalist Democratic Union, the People's Revolutionary Bloc and all the popular and student organizations. The Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With the Salvadoran People also condemned all U.S. imperialistic intervention efforts to maintain unpopular and criminal regimes in power, as they attempted to do in Nicaragua with Somoza.

HAVANA REACTION TO CARTER ADDRESS ON SOVIET TROOPS

Radio Report on Carter Speech

FL021218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 2 Oct 79 FL

[Text] North American President James Carter last night addressed the nation over U.S. radio and television stations to discuss mainly the issue of an alleged presence in Cuba of Soviet combat troops. He began by referring to U.S. peace and security and said that the peace we enjoy is the peace of the strong. Carter referred to the North American defense might and what was needed to further strengthen it and the military forces of the NATO allies. He mentioned the immediate need for an important agreement in the nuclear field between the Soviet Union and the United States and noted the importance of the highly publicized Soviet brigade in Cuba for relations between the two countries.

The U.S. chief executive stated that they recently obtained proof that the alleged Soviet brigade has been in Cuba for several years, but pointed out that this did not signify a concrete threat of war or confrontation of importance. He then referred to the so-called topic of Cuban military activities throughout the world, especially what he called Soviet-Cuban military activism in the Third World. He mentioned the agreements signed by the Soviet Union during the October crisis in 1962, which had been fulfilled. He alluded to the reduced number of Soviet military personnel remaining in Cuba.

However, he said that, only recently, proof had been obtained that the Soviet military men had been organized into a combat unit. Elsewhere in his speech, he recognized that, according to prior intelligence information, the unit had existed for several years, probably since the middle of 1970 and possibly earlier than that. James Carter said the alleged Soviet brigade was composed of 2,000 to 3,000 men with 40 tanks and some other equipment. He insisted that it had been organized into a combat unit. He explained that it does not constitute a threat to the United States in the nuclear sphere.

Carter referred to what he called the grave matter in connection with the Caribbean and Central American area and in that respect commented on the increased Cuban military power that has been supplied by the USSR and the Cuban military activities in Africa and the Middle East. In connection with this point, Carter resorted to the traditional attacks against Cuba and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Cuba's ties with the Soviet Union. He said that in discussions with Soviet representatives, they had assured him that the alleged brigade is a training center and reiterated that the Soviet personnel will never be a threat to the United States or any other nation.

Nevertheless, he announced that some measures have been adopted, among them, increased monitoring of Cuba and giving the greatest assurances to other nations in the hemisphere that the United States will take action in the face of any threat by Soviet or Cuban force. He also said he was establishing a force or task force headquarters in Key West and that he would provide such force the military requirements needed for action.

Likewise, he referred to an increase of monitoring activities in the region and announced that military maneuvers will be regularly conducted in the area and that forces will be maintained in the Guantanamo Naval Base. He also announced that he had ordered the expansion of military presence in the Indian Ocean under the pretext of monitoring Soviet and Cuban activities.

Carter explained that he had reached the conclusion that the problem of the so-called brigade was not a reason for a return to the cold war and stressed it would be destructive for U.S. interests and security. The North American President indicated that the greatest danger to North American security was not the 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet troops in Cuba but the halt to the common effort of preserving peace. He said he was reiterating his call to the North American Senate to ratify the SALT II Treaty. We have extremely sophisticated technical means in this country, he noted, carefully directed toward the USSR to insure that the treaty can be verified. He revealed that the United States has increased its military budget and declared that with the SALT II Treaty, those increases could be concentrated in those regions where U.S. interests are more threatened.

In closing, he said his country is a superpower and as such, has responsibility for international stability. He called for North American unity to negotiate differences with the USSR which, he said, have existed since 1917.

GRANMA Report

PA021728 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Oct 79 PA

[Text] U.S. President James Carter has admitted that the Soviet military presence in Cuba does not constitute a threat to the United States, although he resorted to the traditional U.S. attacks on Cuba and our top leader Fidel Castro and the ties which bind us to the USSR.

In its issue today, Tuesday, the Cuban newspaper GRANMA gives a report on the speech by the U.S. President which was broadcast throughout that country over radio and television.

The paper emphasizes that Carter reported on his talks with the Soviet Government. The latter reiterated that the Soviet military personnel assigned to Cuba will never be a threat to the United States or any other region.

Although he said that the Soviet replies were significant [significativas], GRANMA adds, the U.S. President said that several measures will be taken in this regard, such as an increased watch on Cuba and the establishment of a general headquarters for a special emergency force in Key West, Flordia.

The Cuban paper also notes Carter's references to increase U.S. economic aid to Caribbean countries which wish to free themselves from the communist threat and expansion of U.S. forces in other parts of the world, including the Indian Ocean.

Finally, Carter said that the controversy regarding the Soviet military threat in Cuba does not justify a return to the cold war era, and he urged the Senate to ratify the SALT II Treaty signed with the USSR for limitation of offensive strategic weapons.

The newspapers of several nations continue to highlight the statements made by Cuban Chief of State Fidel Castro when he reiterated to a group of U.S. newsmen Cuba's sovereign right to take any measure it deems necessary for defense of the fatherland.

The Portuguese paper CORREIO (?DO MINHO) emphasizes statements by Fidel Castro to the effect that James Carter has created a fake and immoral crisis which could cause a political disaster as concerns the SALT II Treaty.

The newspaper JAPAN TIMES publishes an extensive report on the news conference under the headline "Brzezinski Linked to Frankenstein."

The Lebanese paper (AL-BIQA') states that the United States seeks to use the alleged presence of Soviet troops in Cuba as a pretext for increasing intervention in the Middle East, Afghanistan and Vietnam.

For its part, JORNAL DO ANGOLA states that the president of the Cuban Councils of State and of Ministers accused Carter of jeopardizing world peace.

Reports and commentaries regarding the statements by Fidel Castro appear in the most important newspapers of Mexico, France, the USSR, Ethiopia, Algeria, India and other countries.

International Press Cited

FL021748 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 2 Oct 79 FL

[Text] International news agencies today comment on the speech by North American President James Carter asserting that his words manifest U.S. concern over the new balance of forces that exists in Latin America.

The North American President yesterday spoke on national radio and television in connection with an alleged Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. Statements by several North American politicians and Carter himself on the expansion and nature of USSR personnel in our country were flatly rejected by Cuban President-Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

According to comments of the international press, Carter's speech reflects a clear indication of U.S. concern in the face of the situation in the Caribbean and Central America, especially after the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. These same sources point out that in his speech Carter brandished the military stick by announcing the creation of a new combat unit in Latin America located in Key West, Florida. The U.S. President also spoke of the creation of a force for rapid deployment anywhere in America, international press commentators point out.

In conclusion, analysts assert that the North American President took advantage of the opportunity to make a spectacular announcement of a policy adapted to the new trends in Latin America.

In his speech, Carter cited the number of personnel in the alleged Soviet brigade as 2,000 or 3,000 men with 40 tanks and some other equipment. But he insisted that it had been organized as a combat unit. He also explained that it really was not a threat to the United States, including the nuclear field. He went on to say that the greatest threat to North American security was not the 2,000 or 3,000 Soviet soldiers, but the breakdown of a common effort to preserve peace.

Meanwhile, the international press comments on Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's press conference with North American journalists and the interview he granted to the journalist of the U.S. CBS television network on the alleged Soviet brigade.

AFP 'Survey' Noted

FL030107 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] A survey carried out by the AFP among Latin American diplomatic circles labels the statements made by North American President James Carter last night as ridiculous and imperialistic. Carter spoke on television and radio on an alleged combat brigade of Soviet soldiers in Cuba. According to the AFP survey the great majority of the diplomats of the Caribbean region, Central and South American believe the statements made by the North American leader are completely divorced from the reality in the hemisphere.

According to those consulted by AFP, the only threat to the security of their countries does not come from Cuban or Soviet troops but rather from the military escalation announced on Monday by President Carter. In his speech last night Carter reported that he had ordered the increase in North American military forces in the Caribbean and Latin American area and in other parts of the world on the pretext of watching over Soviet and Cuban activities.

D'Estaing, Schmidt 'Negative' Remarks

FL030438 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] In a joint statement French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing and FRG chancellor Helmut Schmidt disagreed with North American President James Carter in considering the presence in Cuba of Soviet military personnel as a serious matter.

The press media stated that the negative reactions to Carter's remarks in and out of the United States has been shown that his powers of persuasion are very weak.

WORKERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR CASTRO REMARKS ON U.S.

FL030412 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0340 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Energetic meetings supporting the statements made by Fidel Castro in an interview with a North American newsman and repudiating the imperialist maneuvers took place today [2 October] at the Boqueron bulk sugar terminal in the port village of Caimanera. The repudiation demonstrations were held in Boqueron, just 500 meters from the Yankee naval base, where dozens of workers at the Jose Maceo bulk sugar terminal gathered in front of the installation to condemn the enemy's slanders.

In addition, this afternoon hundreds of workers, students, housewives, Committees for the Defense of the Revolution members and people in general from the village of Caimanera gathered at a park to listen to the words of Rolando Cortes, member of the PCC Provincial Committee and first secretary of Caimanera Municipality. Those gathered unanimously decided to send a telegram to our commander in chief telling the North Americans that they affirm their decision to continue safeguarding the achievements of the revolution.

HAVANA CITES MEXICAN PRESS ON CASTRO NEWS CONFERENCE

PA010208 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[Text] The Mexican press has given prominent coverage to the press conference held in Havana at which Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, refuted the U.S. Government's claim that a Soviet combat brigade is stationed in our country.

According to the newspaper UNO MAS UNO, with his usual realism and his political and ideological coherence, Fidel Castro exposed the artificial crisis created by U.S. President James Carter at a time when he sees his presidential reelection threatened, to neutralize the Cuban revolution's increasing prestige before the nonalined countries and to gain concessions in the SALT II agreements.

For its part, the official newspaper EL NACIONAL published a huge headline in its international page which read: "Harsh Statements by the Cuban Leader on the Presence of Soviet Troops--He Accuses President Carter of Being Dishonest and Immoral."

GUANTANAMO LABOR SECTORS DEMAND WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS

FL022048 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2021 GMT 2 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Workers from all sectors in Guantanamo have held a meeting at their union headquarters and agreed to support the statements made by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro at the press conference granted to a group of U.S. journalists. Top labor leaders, officials and workers in general of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) in Guantanamo sent a message to the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY--AIN--in which they express their unrestricted support to the statements of the leader of the Cuban revolution.

The interview with Fidel unmasked the new intrigue on the alleged presence of a Soviet combat brigade in Cuba. After supporting Fidel's words, the message states that the [Guantamano] Provincial CTC Committee demands withdrawal of the Yankees from the Guantanamo Naval Base which is Cuban territory, illegally occupied by U.S. troops.

NICARAGUAN CULTURAL DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL030123 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Oct 79 FL

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Ernesto Cardenal, minister of culture of that fraternal country, is visiting Cuba. The delegation also includes officials and leaders of the various cultural areas of that country. Ernesto Cardenal was received on his arrival to Cuba by Antonio Nunez Jimenez and Alfredo Guevara, both vice ministers of culture, and Lupe Veliz, director of foreign cultural relations of our country.

MALMIERCA ATTENDING UNGA, NONALINED MEETINGS

FL021908 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1832 GMT 2 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca Peoli has arrived at the United Nations to attend the current UN General Assembly. Minister Malmierca also will participate in the nonalined countries foreign ministers meeting that will be held Thursday at UN headquarters. This ministerial-level meeting of the nonalined countries movement is held annually to examine political and economic topics in the UN General Assembly agenda.

Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera and Cuban Ambassador to the United Nations Raul Roa Kouri are members of the Cuban delegation that is attending the general debate of the international organization.

CTC COUNCIL MEETING TO DISCUSS FULFILLMENT OF GOALS

FL251151 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 25 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The labor movement will undertake a number of extraordinary activities in coming weeks. They begin this morning, Tuesday, with this year's first semiannual socialist emulation review meeting. Activities will continue this afternoon with commemoration of the 15th anniversary of labor councils. These two events will be held at the headquarters of the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) in Havana.

The 39th CTC National Council meeting will be held 11-13 October at CTC headquarters. Matters to be covered at this meeting include the status of fulfillment of economic resolutions of the PCC Central Committee Eighth Plenum held on 4 May 1979. The CTC National Council will examine matters concerned with production and services assemblies, functions and inter-relationship of labor movement organizations, rights of retired labor union members, the draft bill on innovators and rationalizers, joint guidelines for the socialist emulation, regulation on trade union inspection of occupational health and safety and application of disciplinary sanctions in the labor movement.

The 39th CTC National Council meeting, which will be held 11-13 October, also will examine measures for the successful completion of the battle for a sixth grade education [of workers] and plans for a ninth grade education campaign.

Emulation Requirements Unfulfilled

FL261138 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 26 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The labor movement as a whole during the first half of 1979 did not fulfill all agreed-upon requirements for the socialist emulation in tribute to the 20th year of the revolutionary victory.

Most of the difficulties are found in production and education indexes and in the economic management and planning system. The information was released at the national emulation review meeting held yesterday at CTC headquarters in which CTC Deputy Secretary Agapito Figueroa made the closing remarks.

The main report at the meeting states that the situation requires big efforts to overcome the problems presented with regard to the lack of certain raw materials or delays in the delivery of others. This effort must be focused on improving organizational conditions and [overcoming] interruptions that occur in production and services and in the consistent application of precepts established in labor legislation.

BRIEFS

PEASANT DELEGATION--A delegation of Guatemalan peasants visiting Cuba at the invitation of the National Association of Small Farmers has toured several agricultural-livestock cooperatives in the municipality of Consolacion del Sur, Pinar del Rio Province. The delegation from the fraternal country is composed of (Francisco Lopez), (Wilfredo Lara) and (Marubeni Garcia) who belong to the farm workers association. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish at 2130 GMT on 27 September carries an identical report except that the peasants' delegation is designated as "Nicaraguan".] [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 27 Sep 79 FL].

COUP PLOT CAUSES WIDESPREAD REACTION IN GOVERNMENT

Two Under Secretaries Dismissed

PA300336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0217 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 27 Sep (AFP)--Armed forces Secretary of State Lt Gen Rafael Valdez Hilario has announced that two generals who held the posts of under secretaries of state of the armed forces were dismissed and retired today. However, Valdez denied that the dismissals are linked with the abortive military coup to overthrow President Antonio Guzman and he indicated: "They have absolutely nothing to do with the discovered plot." The generals affected by the measure are Eladio Marmolejos of the air force and Julio Soto Echavarria of the national army.

The chief of the forces said today that about 14 or 15 persons have been arrested in connection with the plot. Unofficial sources said that the armed forces and the national police have confiscated what has been described as an arsenal in at least 26 places which were searched for weapons and military supplies. According to those sources, 5 machine-guns, 3 rifles, small arms and 15,000 rounds of ammunition for weapons of various calibres were found in a house owned by one of the generals involved in the plot and 20 shotguns and small arms were found in a house of a former police colonel.

Secretary Valdez Hilario reported that the accused will be submitted to civil justice. Meanwhile, the order restricting the armed forces to quarters was lifted today. The measure was adopted as a result of the announcement of the alleged plot.

Suspects Appear in Court

WA290026 London REUTER in English 0006 GMT 29 Sep 79 WA

[Text] Santo Domingo, Sept 28, REUTER--Fifteen people, six of them high-ranking military officers, appeared in court today on suspicion of taking part in an abortive plot to overthrow the government of Dominican Republic President Antonio Guzman. Their cases were referred to the public prosecutor to determine whether they will stand trial.

Police continued to arrest other people suspected of taking part in the plot, which was revealed by the government on Wednesday. There was no official word on the number of arrests, but informed sources put the figure at around 200.

A government spokesman said the alleged leaders of the plot were retired officers who had served under former President Joaquin Balaguer, defeated by Mr Guzman in a presidential election last year.

New Arrests Made

PA301356 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1309 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 30 Sep (EFE)--Army troops and national police accompanied by the assistant district attorney have arrested seven other persons in connection with the plot uncovered to overthrow President Antonio Guzman's government.

The arrest of the seven individuals allegedly involved was carried out in the town of Gambito Garabito, in San Cristobal Province. Included among those arrested are the justice of the peace and a former mayor who is a member of the Reformist Party.

The arrest of the group raises to 80 the number of those arrested, who include four former colonels and a former lieutenant colonel. The rest are civilians who one way or another were connected with the 12-year government of Joaquin Calaguer.

Suspects Confess

PA021314 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0541 GMT 1 Oct 79 PA

[By Rosendo Sepulveda]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Oct (EFE)--The district attorney today revealed that several of the suspects involved in the foiled plot against President Antonio Guzman have confessed to their participation in it.

Julio Ibarra Rios added that he is completing the accusatory dossier to open legal proceedings.

Ibarra Rios said that he expects to prove the conspiracy which included a plan to murder Jose Fracisco Pena Gomez, secretary general of the official Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), and ranking party leaders, as well as ranking military leaders. He noted that the dossier is quite "bulky."

Meanwhile, the government continues its investigations and this morning it raided the residence of a son of Maj Gen Jorge Moreno, Dominican ambassador to Italy, in the search for arms. Already raids on several residences have yielded 250 weapons, including rifles and machineguns, besides small arms and various kinds of ammunition.

Another person arrested Monday is the father of former Gen Aurelio Rosario Polanco, suspected by the government of being involved in the plot to overthrow the regime.

Together with farm owner Yeyo Rosario, father of the general, the authorities also arrested another farmer of Puerto Plata Province, Victor Gonzalez. Several other farms in the area were raided with no further arrests made.

On Monday afternoon, two men claiming to be reporters sought refuge at the Venezuelan Embassy. One of the secretaries, without opening the door but speaking through a window--in light of the ambassador's absence--said she knew nothing about this, that nobody was in refuge there.

The two refugees in the Venezuelan Embassy are Esteban Castro Mondiarai and Oranger Gonzalez, both unknown in capital press circles.

BARBADOS

COMMUNIQUE ESTABLISHES DIPLOMATIC TIES WITH SENEGAL

FI271335 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 24 Sep 79 p 1 FL

[Excerpt] Senegal and Barbados have agreed to establish diplomatic relations with effect from today. The joint communique issued by both countries simultaneously reads:

"The Government of Barbados and the Government of Senegal, desirous of strengthening the friendly ties which exist between their peoples and anxious to consolidate and intensify the co-operation between the two countries in the political, economic, commercial and cultural fields, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level."

GUYANA

BURNHAM VOWS TO DESTROY 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES'

FL021525 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Sep 79 p 21 FL

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, Sept. 24 (CANA)--Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham has launched another strong verbal attack on "counterrevolutionaries" who he says are out to set back the revolution started by his ruling Peoples National Congress (PNC).

He declared to a crowd estimated at 8,000 at the Linden Bauxite Township south of here last night that his government was not worried about the wind of change said to be blowing through the Carribbean. "They misread the time. They talk about a wind of change driving through the Caribbean. The wind of change neither worries nor affects us, because we were the people who started that wind," he declared to applause.

Burnham is in the mining township 65 miles from here for an extensive on the spot look at operations after a five-week strike which crippled operations and cost 40 million dollars (G) losses last night.

Burnham rejected allegations from opposition forces that his government was fascist, contending that fascists would not acquire land from absentee owners and give to the small man for housing, would not provide free education from nursery to university and would not concentrate on housing. He added that if his government were fascist, the main opposition Peoples Progressive Party (PPP)--a Marxist party--would not seek to work with it in a national front government.

Burnham again denounced the Working Peoples Alliance (WPA) which, since declaring itself a political party two months ago has emerged as the PNC's most bitter foe.

He said his administration was facing a combination of "the far right and the lunatic left" as he had predicted would happen seven years ago, and the same thing happened to the revolution in the Soviet Union in 1921.

He added that the counterrevolutionaries of the Bolshevik Revolution were crushed, and he was issuing a warning to the WPA--which he termed "the worst possible alternative--and the PPP, which he said was clinging to the former apron string in its political dotage and in despair."

He declared that the ruling party stood for the building of Guyana, for peace and not conflict, abhorred chaos, sought to mobilize every Guyanese for the struggle for a better life, and did not believe in violence.

"The Peoples National Congress would prefer if our revolution were peaceful. But the Peoples National Congress is not a band of pacifists. So come ye in peace or come ye in war, the Peoples National Congress will destroy all these counterrevolutionaries," he declared.

Burnham declared that it was not his party which had thrown down the guantlet. "We have picked it up. We are like the sleeping giant which has been awakened and we shall not slumber until the Lord has delivered us our enemies into our hands," he added.

Burnham said that what was at stake was not the PNC control of the government or who should be prime minister, but "whether the gains which we have made will be preserved or whether they will be destroyed."

Burnham also took a swipe at Radio Antilles, the Montserrat-based radio station which he described as "an instrument of reaction and subversion" which, he said, was not being used by "those who would subvert our revolution."

Prime Minister Burnham also warned those who travelled abroad and lectured and banked their money abroad that their income tax returns would be examined. He said such rascals! would not be allowed to leave the country "until they account for every bloody cent that they have earned in and out of Guyana." He gave no names in this regard.

JAMAICA

U.S.-SOVIET TROOPS CONTROVERSY, CARTER SPEECH NOTED

FL021650 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 2 Oct 79 FL

[Text] As the United States embarked on a program to flex its military muscles in the region, the Mexican President Lopez Portillo has attacked the United States Government and pointed out that Latin America can defend its own sovereignty without foreign intervention.

As he addressed the function celebrating the handing over of the Panama Canal, the Mexican president lashed out against the U.S. for trying to make the continent its zone of power and ambit of strategy.

Last night the American President Jimmy Carter announced a series of measures in response to the United States dispute with the Soviet Union over Soviet personnel in Cuba. The measures include a military task force for possible deployment in the Caribbean area, the resumption of spy plane activities over Cuba and the start in 2-weeks time of a Marine amphibious assault exercise in Guantanamo Bay in Cuba. The U.S. has also decided to increase by fourfold the troops it has stationed in Cuba. The United States has been maintaining at least 3,000 troops at Guantanamo.

Commenting on the speech by President Carter last night, Radio Moscow observed that the President had admitted that the Soviet personnel in Cuba posed no threat to the United States.

PARTIES CLASH OVER CUBAN AMBASSADOR's REMARKS

JLP, PNP Demonstrations

FL281345 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 25 Sep 79 pp 1, 13 FL

[Excerpts] Police in Kingston used tear-gas yesterday afternoon to break-up a ston-throwing clash between JLP [Jamaica Labor Party] supporters demonstrating against Cuban Ambassador Ulises Estrada and pro-Cuban demonstrators made up of PNP [People's National Party] and Workers Party supporters. The use of teargas by the police averted what could have been a more serious situation on Lady Musgrave Road, near to Hope Road, involving thousands of demonstrators. There were also reports of gunshots being fired but there were no reports of any injuries.

The demonstrators regrouped with the JLP going to their Belmont Road headquarters and the PNP supporters going to Jamaica House gate where they were later addressed by Prime Minister Manley. Later a crowd of PNP supporters, including several ministers of government staged an anti-GLEANER, pro-Cuban demonstration in front of the GLEANER building, North Street.

The demonstrations began before 11 o'clock yesterday morning with JLP supporters marching on the Cuban Embassy at 9 Trafalgar Road, bearing anti-Estrada placards and calling for his expulsion. Hundreds of pamphlets critical of Prime Minister Michael Manley were also distributed along the way. As quickly as some of the pamphlets were thrown on the street they were picked up, apparently by a van with PNP supporters. Some of the placards read: "Estrada DGI Agent;" "DGI Help PNP To Kill;" "Estrada DGI Spy;" and "Manley Sold Jamaica for Less Than 30 Pieces of Silver."

Around 12:30 p.m. the JLP supporters were returning to their Belmont Road heaquarters when they met a PNP demonstration along Lady Musgrave Road. Neither group would give way and as they squared off, with the police caught between them, incidents of stone-throwing began between both groups. Stones were thrown at the JLP supporters, shots were heard a little after 1 p.m. and the police discharged teargas into the crowd which fled in all directions. As the crowd panicked, orders of "get down," "keep down," were shouted. Before that the crowd had been about 20 feet apart.

After the teargas smoke had cleared, National Security Minister Dudley Thompson appeared at the "no man's land" occupied by the police and separating the two factions and was engaged in a heated exchange with Dr Mavis Gilmour, JLP MP. PNP supporters regrouped after the tear-gassing but most of the JLP supporters had moved back along Lady Musgrave Road to Hope Road. The PNP supporters later went to Jamaica House where they were addressed by Prime Minister Manley. The JLP supporters went back to Belmont Road. Later the PNP demonstrators staged an anti-GLEANER, pro-Cuba march on the GLEANER.

JLP Party Secretary Bruce Golding later told the GLEANER that a shot was fired at the JLP crowd at Jamaica House. He also said that the shots which were fired at Lady Musgrave Road came from the PNP faction. He said JLP demonstration was in protest against threats against the JLP by the Cuban ambassador and that there would be more demonstrations until "this undesirable alien departs from our shores."

Second Confrontation

FL011856 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 1 Oct 79 FL

[Text] Supporters of the opposition JLP this morning began a demonstration in Mandeville bearing placards against Cuba and abusing the Cuban ambassador, and supporters of the People's National Party and the Workers Party of Jamaica and other groups came out on the streets in support of Cuba in a counter-demonstration and deploring the practices of the GLEANER Company in its handling of reports relating to Cuba and the government.

The JBC [Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent in Mandeville said the JLP demonstration was led by a prominent JLP party supporter, Dr Sidney (Gormand) and the counter-demonstration was led by PNP Member of Parliament Mr Winston Jones. Today's demonstrations come in the wake of indications last week that the JLP had planned a number of anti-Cuban demonstrations and statements by PNP President Michael Manley yesterday that the party would counter any demonstrations of the JLP.

JLP Cuts Cuban Embassy Ties

PA291318 Paris AFP in Spanish 1118 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Kingston, 28 Sep (AFP)--The Jamaican Labor Party cut all ties with the Cuban Embassy here and will not resume them as long as Ulises Estrada remains as ambassador because he is interfering in the country's affairs, opposition leader Edward Seaga said last night. According to the JLP, this means the party will not hold new talks with the Cuban Embassy, extend invitations to or accept invitations from embassy personnel under any circumstances.

MINING MINISTER, CUBAN ENVOY DISCUSS COOPERATION

FL021450 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 28 Sep 79 p 25 FL

[Text] Minister of Mining and Natural Resources Hon. Horace Clarke said on Tuesday that his ministry would welcome co-operation in the development of mining and natural resources with Cuba. He said that co-operation was especially needed in the crucial areas of bauxite and energy as both countries stood to benefit from this.

He was speaking with Cuban ambassador, Mr Ulises Estrada, who was paying a courtesy call on him at his new Kingston office, according to API.

Mr. Estrada said there were possibilities for co-operation between Jamaica and his country in all areas pertaining to the development of natural resources and mining. The Cuban Institute of Natural Resources, on his request, was presently looking at areas where co-operation between the two countries could practically go ahead, Mr Estrada said.

Seismic Data

Mr Clarke made reference to the exchange of seismic data on the region between Jamaica and Cuba as one existing area of co-operation.

Mr Estrada thanked Mr Clarke for the opportunity of visiting his ministry and the warm reception he had received.

Also present during the ambassador's visit were the parliamentary secretary in the ministry, Mr O.D. Ramtallie, and Mrs Sybil Thompson, acting permanent secretary.

BOLIVIA

GUEVARA ARZE ALLEGEDLY TO RESHUFFLE CABINET

PY022134 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 27 Sep 79 p 1 PY

[Excerpt] It has been learned from reliable sources that upon his return from Panama the president will reshuffle his cabinet to include members of the two political alliances which obtained the majority of votes in the recent elections.

Militants or congressmen from the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] and from the Democratic and Popular Union movement [UDP] will reportedly be included in the cabinet. How many of them will be included, however, is still the subject of studies and negotiations.

Government spokesmen have reported that Hugo Zapata, the present mines minister, will be appointed general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, while Oscar Bonifaz, deputy from the MNR-alliance reportedly will be appointed as mines and metallurgy minister.

A government spokesman said: "I am not authorized to confirm the eventual recomposition of the cabinet. This decision will be reported to the public at the proper time."

MINING MINISTER ASKS RESIGNATION OF COMIBOL MANAGER

PY282312 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1331 GMT 28 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Bolivian Mining and Metallurgy Minister Hugo Zapata has requested the resignation of the general manager of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia [COMIBOL]. The minister connected his request with another one made to the nation's comptroller general to audit the largest state-owned company in order to clear up alleged mismanagement of funds and allotments. The resignation of Eduardo Acebey is intended to facilitate the investiga tion into the status of COMIBOL. Acebey had asked the nation's comptroller general to conduct an investigation on 17 September. The current technical manager of COMIBOL, Alberto One, has been appointed acting general manager.

BRIEFS

COMMUNICATIONS UNDER SECRETARY RESIGNS--Manuel Daza Valda, under secretary of communications of the Transport and Communications Ministry, has resigned. [La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 21 Sep 79 p 5 PY]

COLOMBIA

TERRORIST GROUP THREATENS JUDGE, MAGISTRATES

PA281403 Paris AFP in Spanish 0133 GMT 28 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 27 Sep (AFP)--The Trotskiyite Workers Self-Defense Movement [MAO] today released a communique to the press in which it makes death threats against the minister of justice and military magistrates.

In the 2-page document, signed with the number 13, the extremist organization assumed responsibility for the explosion of a bomb last 25 September at the building where Justice Minister Hugo Escobar had his law office. The bomb caused considerable damage but no casualties. The MAO says the terrorist bomb is only a warning to the minister and to all those who judge the people because revolutionary justice will ask them to render accounts when they least expect it. The document concludes with a violent attack on the security statute now in effect.

Some weeks ago several MAO members were condemned here to long prison terms by a court martial that found them guilty of the murder of former government Minister Rafael Pardo Buelvas. The murder took place 2 years ago in Bogota.

HIGH-RANKING M-19 LEADER CAPTURED BY ARMY

PA291549 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 29 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Israel Santamaria, the fourth most important man in the clandestine M-19 movement, has been captured by the army along with other leaders of the group, military sources reported today. The guerrilla was arrested during an operation in Santander Department, where Carlos Toledo Plata, former legislator of the Socialist National Popular Alliance, is supposedly hiding.

Andres Almarales Manga, Gerardo Ardila Serrano and Pizarro Leon Gomez were arrested in similar actions. Like Santamaria, they all occupy positions higher [as heard] than that of Toledo Plata in the M-19 terrorist group. It is believed that the arrests are the beginning of the end of the clandestine guerrilla group.

ECUADOR

JOINT COMMUNIQUE SIGNED WITH BOLIVIA

PA011922 Paris AFP in Spanish 1913 GMT 30 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guayaquil, Ecuador, 30 Sep (AFP)--The need for strengthening democracy was stressed here today in a communique signed by Bolivian President Walter Guevara Arze and Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. The two heads of state--who met in the Guayaquil governor's office--called for the elimination of all discriminatory measures that could harm the developing countries and worsen the economic and social problems that they have to confront.

Roldos offered firm Ecuadorean support to Bolivia's demand for an end to the persistent U.S. threat to dump thousands of tons of strategic tin reserves on the world market. Guevara gave his support so that Ecuador can be included, as soon as possible, in the generalized U.S. preference system.

The joint communique stressed greater strengthening of the bonds between Bolivia and Ecuador in the context of Latin American brotherhood. The two heads of state agreed on the need to solve peacefully, within a framework of justice and equity, all problems that still exist in America, and especially in Ecuador and Bolivia. In the document, the Ecuadorean and Bolivian heads of state reiterated their full support for the goals and principles contained in the UN and OAS charters.

Roldos and Guevara Arze emphasized those principles which establish the juridical equality of states, outlaw the threat and use of force in international relations, respect territorial integrity and reject territorial acquisitions obtained by force and advantages obtained through coercive means. The communique reaffirms the faith in continental solidarity to maintain peace and hemispheric security. The effective application of a new world economic order and the defense of the sovereign interests of the Latin American community were also requested.